THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Clock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
*Corrected up to March* 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,670—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tuesday. |
| BL COROMANDEL | 4429 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd July |
| SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 30th ,, |
| BL PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J. Orman | 6th Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 13th ,, |
| BL PEKIN | 3929 | 600 | P. Harris | 20th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 27th ,, |
| BL THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 3rd Sept. |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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| ROHILLA | 3511 | 600 | M. De Horne | 1st Aug. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 15th ,, |

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H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 24th June 1889.

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| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 10th Oct. |
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| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 8th August 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

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| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
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| IMPERATRIX (new) | F. Egger | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Sept. |

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 4,200 | 600 | 20th July. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | C. Perini | 3,800 | 550 | 14th August. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
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Sulphonal-Bayer, 15½ grains in each.
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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 21st July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 23rd July.
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"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
These Pills consist of a careful and ... admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, ... Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred ... observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more ... we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have ... than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best ... the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution ... IMITATE REACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PERSUADE ... faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Br...
CAUTION.—Vice-C... J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that t... eparately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "...
Sold in bottles at 1s... None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. ... ining medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and ... Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

## ...ERTISEMENTS.

## ...OVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT.

HARRY STANLEY'S
...EW AUSTRALIAN COMPANY
... ANOTHER DECIDED SUCCESS
...THEIR SECOND NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

...ox Office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

NOTICE.

...the undersigned, have been APPOINTED SURVEYOR to BUREAU VERITAS and AGENT SURVEYOR to the Record of American and Foreign ...pping.

WM. CROWDER,
Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects.
...1, Ash Lane, 15th July 1889.

A BONA FIDE ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED a WIFE.—The advertiser, a ...temperate habits, healthy, and possesses a moderate income sufficient to live comfortably.

He would like for a Wife a European between 25 and 28 years of age, good tempered, intelligent, of unexceptionable character and homely. One with few relations preferred. Strictest secrecy observed in the receipt and reply of communications, which may be addressed to BACHELOR, care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) Best DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 9 by 9; and 1 Doz. NAPKINS, 24 by 24, to match will cost Rs. 15 only. The Choicest Patterns are Star, Ivy Leaves, and Creepers.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab.: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

| | Per 1,000. Rs. a. | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Thomson's Prime | 22 0 | 2 8 |
| Do. No. 1 | 19 0 | 2 2 |
| Dawson's Prime | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| Do. No. 1 | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| Pashas No. 1 (without Straw) | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| Do. No. 2 (ditto) | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| Nonpareil (ditto) | 15 0 | 1 12 |

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

| | Per 1,000. Rs. a. | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| ... | 27 0 | 3 0 |
| ...oots) | 18 0 | 2 0 |

COCONADAS.

| | Per 1,000. Rs. a. | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Babingtons | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| | | Per 200. |
| Office | 14 0 | Rs. 3 4 |

BURMAHS.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

| | | Per 1,000. Rs. a. | Per 100. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | "Moung Loo" | 22 0 | 2 8 |
| No. 2. | Burmah | 17 0 | 2 0 |

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TRICYCLE | 155 | out of 156 |
| BICYCLE | 97 | „ 153 |
| TANDEMS | 8 | „ 16 |

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

## NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT TANNER at the Government Boot Factory, Cawnpore. Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to kip and sole leather tanning. Apply with testimonials, &c., to Messrs. COOPER, ALLEN & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June 1889, including the DIVIDEND out of SURPLUS PROFITS for half-year ended 31st December 1888 have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 15th July 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form sealed and superscribed Tender for Wooden Keys, and delivered at the Agent's office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 31st instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th July 1889.

...OPES AND BINOCULARS.

...RFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or ...ace Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made ...luminlum, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,

OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

Trade terms on application.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | Rs. 52 0 | Rs. 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | „ 62 0 | „ 64 0 |
| Max Sutaine's Extra Dry | „ 56 0 | „ 58 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | „ 17 0 | „ .. |
| Niersteiner | „ 19 0 | „ .. |
| Leibfrauenmilch | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 21 0 | „ .. |
| Hochheimer Berg | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 25 0 | „ .. |
| Marcobrunner | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Johanisberger | „ 33 0 | „ ... |

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Old Red Port | Rs. 26 0 ... |
| Most Particular Reserved Old Port | „ 36 0 ... |
| Extra Old Pale Invalid | „ 42 0 ... |

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | „ 14 0 | „ .. |
| Medoc | „ 10 8 | „ .. |
| Les Canons | „ 16 0 | „ 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | „ 18 0 | „ .. |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 19 0 | „ .. |
| Chateau La Rose St. Estephe | „ 21 0 | „ .. |
| Chateau La Rose | „ 28 0 | „ .. |

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien | Qts. Rs. | 15 0 „ ... |
| Margaux | „ | 20 0 „ ... |

From MUNZER & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon | „ | 15 0 „ ... |
| Margaux Medoc | „ | 19 0 „ ... |

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlovitz | Rs. 11 8 | Rs. 13 8 |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| „ Red Bar | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose | „ 20 0 | „ 22 0 |
| Chateau Mouton | „ 32 0 | „ 34 0 |
| Haut Sauterne | „ 29 0 | „ 31 0 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H Montroc's*** | Rs. 18 1 | Rs. .. |
| E Sime & Co.'s | „ 19 2 | „ ... |
| F Dessandier & Co.'s "Brandy" | „ 22 4 | „ ... |
| A Doignon Fils & Co. | „ 23 5 | „ ... |
| Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules | „ 30 6 | „ ... |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne | „ 35 7 | „ ... |
| Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy | „ 37 0 | „ ... |
| P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy | „ 20 0 | „ ... |

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Macon (Old) | Rs. 23 0 | ... |
| Moulin-a-Vent | „ 23 0 | ... |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 24 8 | ... |
| „ „ * | „ 22 8 | ... |
| James Aitkin & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky | „ 25 0 | ... |
| Cairndhu Blend Whisky | „ 18 0 | ... |

BEER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bavarian Beer | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. ... |
| Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| Marburg Export Beer | „ 5 4 | ... |
| Elffe's Export Beer | | |

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals) | Rs. 6 4 | Rs. 4 0 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| French Vermouth | Rs. 15 0 | .. |
| Italian Vermouth (Finest) | „ 18 0 | .. |
| Ditto ditto | „ 15 0 | .. |
| Finest Kummel | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Chartreuse, Yellow | „ 63 0 | .. |
| SwissCheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34 | 0 11 | per lb. |
| Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | „ 2 8 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

| | Large Tins. Rs. | Small Tins. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | 2 0 | .. |
| Celery | .. | 0 10 |
| French Beans | .. | 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | .. | 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water | .. | 0 10 |
| Mushrooms | .. | 0 12 |
| White Cabbage | .. | 0 12 |
| Small Sausages | .. | 1 6 |
| Smoked Sausages | .. | 1 6 |
| Liver Sausages | .. | 1 4 |

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

# GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

## IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

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TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad, at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malarial*...

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 8), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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| French Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872..... | .. |
| City of Paris Loan ..... | 233 |
| Port Trust Bonds..... | 97½ |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks..... | On demand .... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do. do. ..... | Telegraphic ... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 3 Months sight. | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 4 Do do... | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do. do.... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. Credit ..... | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4 15-32d. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. .... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4½d. |
| France..... | 3 Do do.... | 1·72 |
| Do. ..... | 6 Do. do... | 1·73½ |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 60 days do... | 993 |
| Madras ..... | At sight ..... | 100 3-32 |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' do.... | ... |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do... | 222 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th July, 1889.

*Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·563 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 82·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 79·3 |
| Dew Point ..... | 78·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·862 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 9·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) ..... | 86·4 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 80·0 |
| General Direction of Wind.* ..... | WSW, W, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ..... | 333 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·01 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 20·11 |
| ,, year ..... | 40·67 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July.. | 0·21 |

* From midnight to midnight.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Surgeon-General Moore's Memorial Fund Meeting, 5 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Service on board s.s. Assama, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Iran (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Knight Errant (s), for Antwerp; Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c.; Assam (s), Aden; and Clan Graham (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Knight Companion entered; and the s.s. Knight Errant and Mobile left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Iran entered, and the s.s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

FALL OF A WALL.—The eastern wall of a workshop situated at Frere Road, belonging to Rahimtoola Alladeen, fell in on Monday night. No persons were injured.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A hamal in the service of Messrs. T. Moore and Co., named Ramdin Singhi, while passing along Apollo Street on Monday evening, was knocked down by a private shigram, whereby he sustained fractures to two of his ribs and cuts on the left cheek and left shin. He is at present lying under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chunduwady Road respecting the death of Gunnoo Dhondoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a Gowlee. Yesterday about noon, while drawing water from a well, he accidentally fell in, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Moorjee Dewjee was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Sanders before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with assaulting Vuljee Bhimjee by striking him with a stick on his head. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the defence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and further ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 400 on his own recognisance to keep the peace for a period of six months.

AN EXTORTIONATE GHARRYWALLA PUNISHED.—Appa Narayen, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with demanding more than his legal fare from a peon of the Byculla Club on Monday last. The peon, it appears, engaged the accused's victoria at the Byculla Club stand to take him to the Bombay Post Office and paid the legal fare, 10 annas, whereas the driver demanded 12 annas. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

FALLING OVERBOARD WHILE ASLEEP.—A report was made to the Water Police yesterday morning that a cassee named Mahomed Ali, aged 20 years, belonging to the Pilot Schooner No. 1, anchored off the Apollo Bunder, has been missing since 4 a. m. yesterday. The man was subsequently found yesterday forenoon on the Oyster Rock, and stated that while asleep on board the schooner's deck he rolled overboard, but being a good swimmer he swam out with the ebb tide until he reached the Oyster Rock, where he landed safely.

THEFT OF EMBROIDEERD SLIPPERS.—Jaffer Ali Mahomed Ali was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Saunders before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing several embroidered slippers valued at Rs. 48, the property of a native merchant. The accused being unable to produce witnesses to prove that he had obtained the articles in an honest manner, for which purpose the case was adjourned for further hearing yesterday; he was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a woman named Cacklee, aged 25 years. Deceased, it appears, was the wife of a Karvee named Rutton Luckman and lived at Gandewady. On Monday deceased and her husband quarrelled about some money matters, and about midnight the husband found her lying unconscious in her bed, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He at once removed her to hospital, where she did not rally and died about noon yesterday. The verdict was that the death of Cacklee, woman, was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

FATAL KICK FROM A HORSE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Bhewa Succaram, aged 65 years. Deceased was a coachman in the service of Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee, residing at Mazagon. On Monday afternoon, while deceased was endeavouring to release a victoria horse that got its leg over the shaft, the animal kicked him on the head and knocked him down. He died from his injuries five hours after admission into the hospital. The verdict was that the death of Bhewa Succaram was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a kick from a horse.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Esau Sullimon, against whom there appeared two previous convictions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Saunders at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a cotton sheet and Rs. 11-8 in cash from Shaik Oosman Shaik Adam, while lying asleep in the verandah of a house at Balloo Serang Street on Monday night last. The accused, after taking away the sheet containing the money from under the complainant's head, threw away the sheet and was making off with the cash, when he was arrested by a police sepoy, who witnessed the occurrence. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A CREDITOR.—Rambao Vittoo was yesterday charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to Nundram Bairoodass, a dealer in cloth, on the 4th instant, by assaulting him with a blunt instrument. The complainant, it appears, on the date in question went to the house of the accused at Arthur Road to demand payment of an instalment of money due to him, when a neighbour advised complainant to call on the next morning, as the accused abused him violently. Complainant left, and as he was getting into Arthur Road, accused, who had followed him, put his hand over complainant's eyes and struck him with some blunt instrument on the cheek, causing a wound, and then ran away. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated, and the accused was subsequently arrested. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.—We congratulate Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam on his appointment to the post of Director of Land Records and Agriculture. His nomination is indeed a fitting recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in the conduct of the Crawford case. Our readers are aware that his services in connection with the compilation of the *Bombay Gazeteer* have been publicly recognized by Government, and we heartily congratulate the Gujarati community on the elevation of one of its members to a distinguished post wherein he has ample opportunities of rendering faithful service to the Government, which has very creditably appreciated his past labours, and forwarding the welfare of the agricultural population in this presidency. We cordially join his friends in wishing him every success in his new sphere of duty.—*Guzerati.*

FUNERAL OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF PALITANA.—The funeral of Kumar Shri Lalji Saheb, the infant heir-apparent of Palitana, who died of measles on the 7th instant, was very largely attended by State officials and the mahajans of Palitana. The Kumar was born on the 21st of April 1888 to the Vansda Rani Saheb. The trading classes had closed their shops for one day and the State offices and courts were ordered to be closed for three days in respect to the memory of the deceased.—*Kathiawar Times.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removed all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

### IS THE ADOPTION OF AN ONLY SON VALID?

KRISHNAJEE KASHIRAJ BOVA GOSAVI *vs.* WAMAN RAGHUPATI BOVA AND OTHERS.

AN important question of Hindu law regarding the adoption of an only son, referred by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy to a full Bench, was heard to-day before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Jardine. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Shivram Bhandarkar appeared for the defendants and appellants, and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. M. C. Apte and Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

An appeal in this case was heard in March last before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy, from a decision of Mr. M. B. Baker, District Judge of Nassick, who found in favour of the plaintiff. In disposing of the appeal, Mr. Justice Jardine remarked:—In the present state of the authorities, I am of opinion that, sitting as a division bench, we ought not to overrule the earlier decisions nor the later decision, supported as it is by opinions of great weight. But that we should refer to a full Bench the question whether the adoption in this case can be sustained as valid." Mr. Justice Candy said:—"For the reasons just stated, I concur in holding that the question should be referred to the full Bench, whether the adoption of an only son is valid. I had recently occasion to examine the authorities on this point (appeal No. 127 of 1886 of the District Court, Poona), and the necessity of having an authoritative decision on the point in this presidency was manifest."

Mr. Justice Jardine considered the question at some length in his judgment in the appeal. He said the District Judge found that adoption of an only son was not invalid at Hindu law, merely on the ground that the son given was an only son. He applied the doctrine of *factum valet*. Among other reasons, he remarked that no decision of this court had been cited in which the giving of an only son by a father had been held invalid, and that he could find none, whereas there were reported decisions upholding the validity. He treated the texts in the Hindu law books which forbid such adoptions as merely directory, and not mandatory. His Lordship said that the same questions had been argued before them. At the commencement, Mr. Telang, as counsel for the appellant, informed their lordships that the same points had been argued in appeal No. 1 of 1879, under Act 27 of 1860, and urged that the decision of the full Bench in that appeal, delivered on the 8th September 1879, determined that adoptions like that in the present case were invalid at Hindu law. On examining the record and the note-books of the learned judges, their lordships (Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy) found that an opinion to that effect was apparently expressed in the course of the hearing, but the recorded reason for the decision was based on a narrower ground, namely, the custom of Lingayats. Mr. Justice Jardine, in the course of his judgment, said among other things:—"We have, however, been shown a decision of a division court (Birdwood and Parsons, J. J.) in second appeal 184 of 1885, given on the 4th July 1888. The Court assumed, without recording any written judgment, that the full Bench had determined the question as one of Hindu law against the validity. The reported decisions of this Court have been cited. They are collected in para. 136 of Mayne's Hindu Law, 4th edition. (His lordship here cited several cases in which the validity was distinctly affirmed, and others where the matter was discussed, and opinions of great weight were expressed against the validity.) There does not appear to be any decision of this Court on Hindu Law directly invalidating an adoption of an only son earlier than that in second appeal 184 of 1885. That decision and the opinions expressed in the cases I have mentioned are contrary to the earlier decisions; and, therefore, a reference to a Full Bench is necessary in order to settle the law. The High Court of Bengal has held such adoptions invalid. But, as pointed out by the District Judge, the High Courts at Madras and Allahabad have upheld them. The Judicial Committee have not yet determined the point. The acknowledged writers on Hindu Law differ as do the High Courts. In favour of such adoptions have been cited Sir T. Strange and Mr. Ellis, and against them Mr. Sutherland and Colebrooke, as also West and Buhler. Dr. Jolley's History of the Hindu Law has since been published. At page 166 he sums up as follows:—"It is simply a misfortune that so much authority should have been attributed by the Courts all over India to such a treatise as Nandapandita's Mimamsa, which abounds more in fanciful distinctions than perhaps any other work on adoption, and it is high time that the numerous other treatises on adoption should be thoroughly examined and given their due weight. At page 309, the learned writer quotes the Dattaka Nirnaya to the effect that the prohibition of adoption of an only son is an esoteric doctrine. See also Rao Saheb Mandlik's learned argument at pp. 496 to 514 of his Hindu Law, and the texts there collected and translated. The observations of Mr. Mayne at para. 10 of his Hindu Law have been cited to us as showing that the custom of adoption is far more extensive than Brahmanism, or the Hindu religion, or the Aryan race, and is based on secular considerations of convenience. In para. 95 Mr. Mayne again suggests that the spiritual theory is not the sole object of an adoption even upon Brahminical principles. Mr. Khare has quoted texts to show that adoption is not a religious, but a worldly ceremony, and that there are six ways of attaining heaven, so that the provision of a son is not a religious necessity. These arguments seem intended to lead up to the same conclusion as Sir H. S. Maine arrived at on another matter of Hindu Law, viz., that the priestly lawyers found a secular custom and invented a religious reason. It is also urged that the prohibitory texts are only rules of conduct and not rules of Civil Law. As has happened in other questions of Hindu Law, the decisions have been much influenced by the words employed in rendering the Sanskrit original. The whole Sanskrit law of adoption is evolved, says Mr. Mayne, para. 96, from two texts and a metaphor; and as in the case of an eldest son, much care is required to determine whether the precepts are merely admonitory or mandatory. The question whether the doctrine of *factum valet* applies is also one to be determined, and some other questions regarding the validity of this particular adoption have to be decided.

Mr. Telang addressed their lordships at great length, and having cited a large number of authorities, argued that adoptions like that in the present case were invalid at Hindu Law. Mr. Jardine contended that the adoption was valid, and cited a number of contrary authorities. The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the full Bench adjourned till Tuesday next.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered. | 39 | 89 | 44 | 16 | 42 | 12 | 40 | 63 |
| July 15, Monday..... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 | 4 |
| ,, 16, Tuesday... ... | 0 | 35 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 34 | ... | |
| Total... | 40 | 24 | 46 | 55 | 42 | 46 | 40 | 67 |
| Total of corresponding date last year... | 35 | 32 | 29 | 99 | 33 | 95 | 32 | 94 |
| Total of corresponding date of 1887 ... | 52 | 21 | 51 | 34 | 47 | 69 | 49 | 68 |

## RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 12th inst.:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jabalpur ..... | 24 | 9 | Nassick ..... | 3 | 21 |
| Raveri ..... | 8 | 32 | Deolalee ..... | 5 | 14 |
| Nimbora ..... | 11 | 0 | Ghoti..... | 19 | 35 |
| Bhadli ..... | 7 | 38 | Nargaon ..... | 5 | 13 |
| Julgaon ..... | 11 | 11 | Warrengaon ..... | 10 | 0 |
| Sirsoli ..... | 8 | 14 | Hoodgi ..... | 7 | 95 |
| Mhasawad ..... | 9 | 52 | Mohol ..... | 6 | 17 |
| Maheji ..... | 8 | 71 | Madha ..... | 7 | 65 |
| Pachora..... | 12 | 35 | Barsi Road ..... | 5 | 25 |
| Kasgaon ..... | 11 | 92 | Keim ..... | 2 | 17 |
| Naidongri ..... | 5 | 77 | Jehur..... | 3 | 41 |
| Challisgaon ..... | 4 | 72 | Pomalwsri ..... | 3 | 93 |
| Nandgaon..... | 7 | 99 | Dexal..... | 3 | 97 |
| Munmar ..... | 5 | 35 | Lanowli..... | 54 | 45 |
| Lassalgaon ..... | 1 | 44 | Dhond ..... | 1 | 70 |
| Kerwadi ..... | 0 | 40 | Talegaon ..... | 8 | 66 |

## RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 13th July 1889:—

| | Ghadechi. | | Songad. | | Dhola. | | Chuda. | | Chilal. | | Jaipur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | ct. | In. | ct. | In. | ct. | In. | ct. | In. | ct. | In. | ct. |
| Previously reported. | 9 | 0 | 7 | 68 | 10 | 82 | 5 | 30 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 5 |
| On the 13th July... | ... | | ... | | 10 | 19 | ... | | *6 | 34 | 1 | 84 |
| Total up to date... | 9 | 0 | 7 | 68 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 15 | 56 | 11 | 89 |

* Includes 80 cents of 12th instant.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Cameron, Lieut, Bo R A, off leave, from Cashmere.

JULY 15.

Ward, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on language leave, from Neemuch.

JULY 16.

Rolland, Lt-Col, Ms Staff, on leave, from Rangoon.
Castello, Dy Surgn-General, Bl, I M S, on privilege leave, from Assam.
Johnstone, Major, Ms, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Davison, Lieut, Bl, 17th B I, on leave, from Bhamo,

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Stopford, Major, Bo R A, on leave, to Poona.
Martin, Captain, Bl, 2nd B C, from leave, to Allahabad.
Douglas, Lieut, Bl, 2nd P I, from leave, to Bareilly.
Malet, Capt, 1st North Fus, to England.

JULY 16.

Denyer, Surgn-Major, Bl, Medical Staff, on leave, (Medical Certificate) to England.
Castello, Dy Surgn-General, Bl, I M S, on leave, to England.
Rolland, Lt-Col, Ms Staff, on privilege leave, to England.
Johnstone, Major, Ms, 2nd Inf H C, on privilege leave, to England,

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India, Saturday*, July 13.)

THE following promotions are made, with effect from the 26th April, 1889, vice Colonel F Coddington, SC, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C Strahan, RE, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Colonel J Waterhouse, SC, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H S Hutchinson, SC, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H M Jackson, RE, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th May, 1889, vice Mr H Horst, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, retired:—

Mr E C Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G B Hodgson, SC, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, vice Colonel W F Badgley, SC, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M W Rogers, RE, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R Beavan, SC, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain S G Burrard, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade., is confirmed in that trade.

Mr F Grant, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 9th May 1889, vice Mr J T U Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, deceased:—

Mr R F Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr A B Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 12th May, 1889, vice Mr James Todd, Surveyor, 2nd grade, retired:—

Mr H W Peychers, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr T E M Claudius, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr P J W Doran, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade, but to continue on the seconded list

**[illegible] B. SEERVAI,**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

**AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.**

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth,thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

**MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES**

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller,finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

EVERYBODY admires our NEW AMERICAN TOYS, which are not only strong, but instructive, also Dolls in hundreds of varieties.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay,

FOR SALE—The property of the late Mr. J. L. GREAVES—Fire Apparatus complete, Banding of sorts, Shepherd's Pulleys. Offers will be received by Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay, who will also give full details.

VICTORIA JAMAICA RUM—Just received from the best manufacturer in France, quite free from adulteration. Price Rs. 38 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes [illegible], care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE,(QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars,&c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CASKS OF MILL GREASE AND LUBRICATING OIL, BOILER, ENGINE, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and risk of whom it may concern, at British Hotel Lane—

1 10 horse-power high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, 10½ inch cylinder, 18 inch stroke; 1 steel boiler, 16 feet long and 4 feet diameter; 21 casks mill grease, 33 casks lubricating oil, and 2 cases brass cocks, &c.

SALE of materials of Government Bungalow Nos 6 and 7 at Nesbit Lane, Byculla (opposite the Army Clothing Office)

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of Government Bungalows Nos. 6 and 7 at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 17, 1889.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY.**
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of landed properties at Parel Road, Dadur, which was to take place to-day, is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the law library of the late Hon'ble Sir MAXWELL MELVILL and other gentlemen.

The books will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, five specimens of adiantum, farleywise, bansen, formosum, velloesum, &c., anthuriums, begonias, dracaenas, dieffenbachias, marantas, crotons, arborea-vitex, creepers, &c., &c. Also a few articles of furniture, the property of THOMAS BROMELY, Esq.

No catalogues, and the plants will be on view from Wednesday, the 24th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram,
1 very powerful chesnut Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong-built landau in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods consisting of very rich Bohemian glassware, hardware, paint boxes, rich porcelain ware, such as tea sets, cheese stands, biscuit boxes, flower vases, albums, scent bottles, walking sticks, lady's companions, tobacco pipes, concertinas, accordeons, shawls, toys, plated ware brushes, rich wash-hand table furniture, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 17, 1889.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

3 bales superfine colored woolen cloth.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
7 ,, white handkerchiefs and towels.
7 ,, grey dootics.
6 ,, table covers.
5 cases white mulls and jaconets.
2 ,, colored velvets.
1 ,, brown half hose.
2 ,, iron folding bedsteads.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 17, 1889.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.**
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Beilasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha, Ebrahim and Co., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, *viz*:—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket, ship pump, 8 railway lorries, 5-feet pully, platform weighing machine, 4 fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, bear punch, 3 small engines, double winch, one box of Whitworth's taps and dice, 8 inches double barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular Smiths' bellows, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlain's patent rotatory pump, 6 single pillar winches, leather rolling press, contractor's lift pump, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the valuable and handsome French-polished b'ackwood and teakwood plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate large size hall organ, .B. rifle, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hindu table and hanging lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, a large size cooking stove, strong-built office shigram, strong pony, lady's saddle, garden plants, fish aquarium with fish, handsome oil paintings, &c., the property of H. I. CROPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Walkeshwar in Ambawady, on Doongersey Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadas, and Munchorjee Hakhadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee, the following immoveable property, *viz*:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwur, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kalkoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now in the occupation of Mr. C. Vernon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors to the executors at their office, No. 37, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 17, 1889.


DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

LAST Friday's quotation of 98½ for Consols in London is repeated in Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, as are also the rates for Rupee and Sterling Indian Securities. Silver remained at Saturday's reduced quotation of 42½d. per oz. In Paris, French Rentes were apparently ¼ per cent. higher, at 84; and Exchange on London had advanced slightly, at francs 25·16.

In General Produce, Linseed had become dull, but quotations come unchanged all round. Rapeseed was still firm, and a further advance of 6d. both in Calcutta Brown and Cawnpur Yellow to arrive is reported. The price of Poppyseed is also put up 1s. per quarter to arrive by both routes, but the quotation is called nominal. The Wheat Market was quiet, but last Thursday's quotations are repeated both for Club No. 2 to arrive and spot Soft White in Liverpool.

No change either in spot or arrival prices of Cotton in Liverpool has occurred since last Friday, and the market closed quiet yesterday, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales Surats. The imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 11¼ cents, and September Futures were one point higher, at 10·15 cents; but August Futures were five points lower than Friday's quotation, at 10·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The tone of our local market for the staple keeps steady at previous rates, but ready business continues on a small scale, and is confined almost entirely to purchases by the Mills, while we hear of nothing passing in contracts for Cotton of the new crop, although sellers of Bengals would have been found rather easier to deal with to-day. The purchases from stock comprised a few hundred bales each of Indore and Dharwar, at Rs. 209 and Rs. 218, respectively, and a little Oomrawatti at Rs. 218 and Dhollera at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet, no return of enquiry for export having been felt, and business has been upon a small scale, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been less wanted, especially *Linseed*, and only a moderate business altogether has transpired; but *Rapeseed* has further advanced 1 anna per cwt. in sympathy with home advices, and the market was steady at our closing quotations, say:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 7-2-6 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | „ 8-3-0 | „ |
| Do. Cawnpore | „ 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 | „ |
| Do. do. Red | „ 7-10-0 | „ |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,683 | bales. |
| Wheat | 17,852 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 8,275 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 13,732 | „ |
| Poppy Seed | 2,141 | „ |
| Ground Nuts | 562 | „ |
| Castor Seed | 1,176 | „ |

FREIGHTS have been generally quoted at yesterday's rates, but the tone of the market has been tame, with little inquiry for room in any direction. Something has been done for Antwerp at 20s. 6d. per ton for August shipment, but this is about all the fresh business that has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with Calcutta, rates have declined 1-32d. all round here to-day, and a moderate amount of business has been passing both in Bank and Private Papers at the reduced quotations. At closing the feeling was still weaker, and we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 5-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4¼d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 5-16d. | „ |
| Francs do. | 1·71¾ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been rather more activity in this market to-day, but rates have not altered appreciably. Fours for cash and the next account have been quoted at 100⅛ with sellers on both lines, and for the August settlement at 100 7-16 has been the rate. 104 to 104¼ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been done in Mill and Press Scrip to-day, and we have to note the following changes in our list this evening:—Mahalukshmi and National Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 545 and Rs. 260, respectively; City of Bombay are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 1,515; and Jamshed, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 325; New Great Eastern are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 710; Ripon and Victoria, Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 350, respectively; Empress are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 705; and Swadeshi at Rs. 380. Bombay Cotton, Munmar, and Mofussil Press shares are all Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 147½, Rs. 267½ and Rs. 447½ respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 higher on the first issue, at Rs. 3,485, and Rs 5 on the others, at Rs. 870 per share.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Section Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes Durban noon, Friday, nineteenth.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th July 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 16 | 6 | 22 | ... | 45 |
| Suez | 16 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 30 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 16th July 1889:—

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 40 | ... | 1 |
| „ Kurrachee | ... | 21 | ... | 3 |
| „ Madras | ... | 33 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 15.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 81·4

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 79·8
10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 83·4
2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80·3
4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80·3

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Assama, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

To those persons who are blessed with discerning eyes, remarks a home paper, it has become quite apparent that the Italian papers are preparing the country for the announcement that the Prince of Naples is to marry a Protestant and Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest sister of the Emperor William and goddaughter of the Queen of Italy, is understood to be the intended bride. The King and Queen of Italy leave Rome in a few days for the Castle of Monza, near Milan, and from that place Her Majesty is going north to Kissingen to take the waters, and she will be accompanied by the Prince of Naples, who may possibly meet Princess Margaret at the Bavarian watering-place, as the German Emperor is also going there for a cure.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EDGE—July 16, at Byculla, the wife of Richard Edge, G. I.P. Railway, of a son.—(English papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROOME—July 5, at Waverley, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain R Broome, 13th D C Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DEATH.

TATE—July 8, at Lady Roberts' Hospital, Kasauli, of enteric fever, George Scott Tate, M D, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. K."—Unavoidably held over.

"R. W. P."—We prefer that a letter of this nature be over your own signature.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.


OUR prudence in declining to anticipate matters by pronouncing dogmatically on the question whether Mr. Ommaney's allegation that the Parsee community sympathise with Mr. Crawford, and that they were not as helpful as he had expected in furthering the inquiry instituted by Government, until we had before us the full text of the Note, has been fully justified by the event. The document is now before the public, and it is found to consist of seventy-eight paragraphs covering upwards of thirty pages of printed foolscap. So far from having singled out the Parsees for exceptional criticism, the Report deals with commendable and refreshing frankness with Hindus of all castes, from the Brahmin to the Prabhu and the Lingayat, with European sympathisers, official and non-official, including in its scope the Bombay police, with its head, and not sparing even the Bombay Government itself, which is honestly told that if there had been as much anxiety to discover the truth as to avoid scandal, Mr. Crawford would have been exposed six years ago. This impeachment of the Government for former culpable remissness is a matter of such gravity that it shows that the civilian to whom was entrusted the duty of inquiring into the scandals ignored under former administration has not flinched from the duty of fearlessly speaking the truth as it appeared to him even at the risk of wounding susceptibilities in the highest places. The public will pardon a good deal to those of its servants who deal with all alike in this independent spirit, even when they at times apportion censure with too unsparing a hand. On a perusal of the passages near the close of the Note referring to the attitude of the Parsees, it is evident that the writer was too sweeping when including in his condemnation of the unwillingness of some individuals to forward the objects of the inquiry the whole of the community. Indeed, it is manifest that the writer could have only intended his censure to apply to those with whom he had been brought in contact in the course of the inquiry. The Parsees would be unwise to give heed to the railing of a journal which has been throughout one of the most perverse and shameless of mischief-makers in this sad [illegible] Crawford episode. If they need consolation in this matter, they will find the sweetest of all in the unsparing terms applied by the outspoken Inspector-General of Police to others who may be supposed to be at least equally sensitive. Indeed the Inspector does not spare himself; he places on record that Mr. Crawford took up his quarters in the next bungalow to his own, "posting himself, as he humorously expressed it, 'between the Hon. J. B. Richey, Member of Council, on the one side and Provincial Inspector Buckett Ommaney on the other—mighty convenient.'" Careless of resenting the taunt about "Inspector Buckett," Mr. Ommaney simply records it, and says that Mr. Crawford's choice of a domicile was due to deliberate strategy, and that he took precautions "of doubtful efficacy against communications across the imperfect prickly-pear hedge that alone separated him from me."

In the reference made to the Bombay Police there is no less of candour:—'The narrative of the inquiries would not be complete if I omitted to mention that I made overtures for assistance to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in discovering Mr. Crawford's dealings in that city. This was in the beginning of August. The correspondence that followed did not encourage me to persevere in that direction, and Mr. Baines' want of success persuaded me that my efforts would be more fruitful of result at head-quarters. Mr. Crawford's partisans, European and Native, were very strong in Bombay itself, and there, as elsewhere, I was fearful of being led into mistakes which would not only cause waste of time, but might create a bad impression of the manner in which inquiries were conducted on the mind of the Court that should eventually try Mr. Crawford. The Commissioner of Police wished me to send him the peon who accompanied Mr. Crawford to Bombay in June. This was Daulatkhan, one of Mr. Crawford's most trusted menials, whose removal roused his special indignation at the time of his suspension. The man had been sent to Sholapur, and Mr. H. Woodward had tried to get information from him there at my request, and failed. After deliberate thought I preferred not to submit him to the manipulation of police who were not responsible to myself. Intrigue and counterplot were at work from the beginning to the end of the inquiry, and I had to take count of them in all my doings." Will Mr. Crawford's Bombay partizans, European and Native, "insist upon the withdrawal of this paragraph and on an apology for the imputation that intrigue and counterplot were at work amongst them from the beginning to the end of the inquiry?" The impeachment of the Bombay Government for dereliction of duty in 1883 is no less uncompromising: "There can be little doubt that if Mr. Kelkar had been properly handled in 1883, and that if Government had at that time shown as much anxiety to discover the truth as avoid scandal, Mr. Crawford would have been exposed six years ago. The fears that compelled Mr. Kelkar to submit to publish the apology in 1883 have been expressed to me by many persons in the course of this inquiry, and are described with sufficient fulness in the early part of these notes. Mr. Kelkar's story is such an excellent illustration of the effect produced on the native mind by the attitude of Government in times past that is was impossible to omit it from the narrative of the inquiry." The Bombay Government, it may be hoped, will not insist upon the writer of the Note apologising for his candid reminder of lost opportunities. In reference to the difficult and delicate question of latent or overt obstruction to enquiry when at last instituted, the Note pointedly affirms that there has been a notorious and well understood activity in other quarters which has created difficulties that wear a more serious aspect than did those which the local mischief-makers succeeded in raising." This evidently refers to the wire-pulling, which was apparently not wholly ineffectual in manipulating public opinion and even in setting in motion the High Court itself. Certain members of the Education Department were more than suspected of lending themselves to this method of expressing their sympathy with the Government inquiry.

In this connection it may be as well to state that we hear from London that it is being put about that the publication of the Note of the Inspector-General—a Note marked "confidential" in the copies sent to England, though not so marked in the Blue-Book—was decided upon at the express request of Lord Reay's Government. This assertion receives a sufficient refutation in the words of the covering letter addressed by that Government to the Secretary of State, which distinctly state that the Note in question is sent "for your lordship's perusal." This is the official form for an intimation that a document is regarded as for information only and not for publication.

FROM a Central News telegram which appears in another column it would seem that the war scare, which was decidedly on the wane when the last mail left, has been revived, and the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that Austria will shortly demand of Russia "whether she means war or peace." The Czar's somewhat stupid toast a month ago has been retorted upon by the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who, in opening the Session of the Delegations on the 23rd ultimo, is reported to have given Russia a subtle hint that the scheme of a united Servia under Prince Nikita would be opposed by Austrian recognition and support of Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria. Russia provoked the retort, and Austria has plainly given Russia to understand what aggression or encroachment in the Balkan States may not be indulged in with impunity. For some years past, recently wrote the *Times* correspondent, the attitude of the Vienna Cabinet towards the Balkans had been dictated by considerations for Russian susceptibilities, and in his anxiety not to hurt the feelings of the Czar, Count Kalnoky has adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, which was often condemned as injurious to the interests of the monarchy and Hungarian politicians, who were convinced that Russia could not be conciliated. The Emperor's speech was received with some astonishment, and it was generally believed, both on the Continent and in England, to mark a new departure in Austrian policy; that, as the correspondent puts it, "Austria is going to control events in the East instead of being controlled by them." The landing of Russian pontoon material last week in Roumanian waters and the determination of Austria to learn whether Russia means peace or war clearly have an affinity. The present Ministry in Roumania is Austrian in its tendencies; the late Ministry was Russian. Roumania is jealous of its independence. Servia is at present disturbed. Roumania's loyalty to Austria is assured, and in Austria it has a powerful supporter. The speeches of the Emperor and of Count Kalnoky were taken to be equivalent to a warning that Austria cannot be further provoked without ulterior consequences, and that in case of war Russia will have to deal, not with Austria alone, but with the allied Powers. The Emperor's declaration was warmly approved in Berlin; in Russia the effect was otherwise. But the Austrian demand will be treated with greater respect than it might have been had Austria stood alone, and the chances of peace are therefore greater.

BEFORE a recent meeting of the Grant College Medical Society Dr. J. A. Da Gama read a paper on the Purulent Ophthalmia of the new-born, and in doing so he made a strong appeal to his hearers to move Government and the Municipality to provide some means to prevent the dreadful consequences of purulent ophthalmia in Bombay. As an oculist it is only natural that Dr. Da Gama should exert himself to a degree in this matter, and that he should view the apparent indifference of the authorities and of the charitable with some feeling of soreness when he reflects that from lack of public support the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary collapsed. But his own efforts for the alleviation of human suffering have not abated one tittle, and this is the form in which his labours are now likely to benefit his fellow-creatures. In England the Ophthalmological Society united for and established a Society for the prevention of purulent ophthalmia, the cause of a vast amount of blindness in children. This plan he proposed should be adopted in Bombay, and that leaflets be distributed by registrars to every person registering the birth of a child, giving them some instruction as to the prevention of the disease. This is not much to ask of the authorities; and if they cannot see their way to subscribe to an eye and ear hospital, surely they may defray the cost of the leaflets, having so laudable an object in view.

IT will be in the recollection of many of our readers that on the occurrence of the General Election of 1880, a subscription was for the second time raised in this country to defray the election expenses of the late Right Hon. Henry Fawcett. When the election was over a surplus remained, amounting to £350, and this, at Mr. Fawcett's request, was placed in the hands of trustees, with a view to its being used at a future election. The opportunity of so using the money unhappily never came, and on Mr. Fawcett's death his widow, says Mr. Leslie Stephen in his "Life of Henry Fawcett," determined that "it should be devoted in due time to some purpose connected with India." We have just learned with great interest, which will be shared by our readers, that Mrs. Fawcett and her daughter, Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, who has now come of age, have recently carried into effect the intention to which Mr. Stephen referred. The mode which they have adopted is one that we are sure will heartily commend itself to the Indian public as forming a most fitting memorial of one whom they were proud to call the "member for India." It is as follows. The original sum has increased by the accumulation of interest to £450. Mrs. and Miss Fawcett have jointly presented to the Committee of the Association founded by Lady Dufferin for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India the sum of £400 for the purpose of founding two prizes for Indian Female Medical Students. The prizes are to be called "The Henry Fawcett Prizes." They will be awarded annually, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, and will probably be of the value of about 120 rupees each. The remaining £50 has been given to the Building Fund of the London Hospital for Women, founded by Mrs. Fawcett's sister, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, which affords advantages in hospital training and experience to medical women, and is therefore of great use in connection with the provision of female medical aid to the women of India.

THE half-yearly meeting of the B. B. & C. I Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Friday, June 27. Major-General J. S. Trevor (chairman) stated that the directors recommended a dividend for the half-year of £2 15s. per cent., or 3s. 6d. per cent. more than the corresponding period of 1887, and 3s. 6d. less than for the last half-year of 1886. From telegrams just received from India they expected, as the result of the current half-year's working, to be able to pay next January a dividend of £4 2s. 6d., subject to English income-tax, or £1 12s. 6d. in excess of the guaranteed dividend of £2 10s. per cent. The report was adopted, and the surplus dividend beyond the guarantee of £2 10s. of 5s. per £100 capital stock declared.

THE British India Company's Royal Mail steamer Kangra, which arrived at Plymouth on June 26, carried among her passengers two Sikh zemindars from the Punjab, named Ram Singh and Bhugawan Singh, who visit England to appeal to the Queen against being evicted from their lands by Indian Courts.

TENDERS were received at the Bank of England on the 28th ult. for 40 lakhs of rupees in India Council bills and telegraphic transfers. The following amounts were allotted:—In bills, Rs. 5,92,000 on Calcutta, Rs. 6,26,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 5,70,000 on Madras; in transfers, Rs. 20,79,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 1,33,000 on Madras. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and for transfers at 1s. 4d. will receive about 26 per cent. and above in full. Forty lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. According to a statement issued by the India Office, the amount of bills and transfers sold from June 19 to June 25 was Rs. 40,00,000, realising £268,986. Since April 1 the total sold is Rs. 6,05,49,000 realising £4,087,203.

THE Church Missionary Society has, after much deliberation, appointed a new lay secretary, who seems acceptable to the Committee on all grounds. This is Major-General Collingwood, who was formerly in the Artillery, and has the reputation of being an able organiser. He ought to know something of the question of Foreign Missions, as he has spent five or six years in India and Afghanistan. He now lives at Wimbledon. It is said that his enthusiasm for religion was inspired in him by General Charles Gordon, whom he used to know intimately.

THE following Parliamentary Papers were issued the week before the mail left:—"Return showing the number of pensioners, retired members of the Uncovenanted Service of India whose pensions were paid in England prior to the year 1864, the names and presidencies to which they belonged." (Mr. King.) "Copy of further correspondence relating to the amendment of the

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY PHASE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

At to-day's sitting of the Parnell Commission all the Irish members who have been represented during the inquiry notified their intention to withdraw from the Commission, and following Mr. Parnell's example instructed their representatives not to appear again.

Consequently Messrs. Lockwood, Q.C., H. Reid, Q.C., H. H. Asquith, M.P., Arthur Russell, A. O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., will not attend in future sittings.

## RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* this morning wires that Austria is becoming alarmed at the encroachments of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula. The advances, it says, have been made under false pretences, and Austria will shortly demand to know whether Russia means peace or war.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The *Times* states that a blockade of the Cretan ports by the combined British, Austrian, and German fleets is probable in order to stop the importation of arms and money from Greece.

## MR. SECRETARY BLAINE.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.

The statement made by the *New York Herald* that Mr. Secretary Blaine had resigned is denied.

## THE CRETANS DRIVEN TO EXTREMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15.

Owing to the recall of Mahmoud Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, from Crete, and to his having refused to grant the reforms asked, the disaffected portion of the Cretans have resolved to proceed to extreme measures to obtain what they want.

## END OF THE FRENCH SESSION.

PARIS, JULY 15.

The Chamber of Deputies have without a debate voted a credit of sixty-one millions of francs for building more ships and improving the coast defences.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Decree ordering the closing of the Session was read.

A remarkable scene ensued in the Senate, the President refusing to allow any discussion on the Decree because the Senate was inoperative after the closing of the Chamber. Violent and fruitless protests were made, but the Session was eventually closed.

## CORRECTION.

In the telegram dated Cairo, 13th, published this morning, the loss of the enemy in skirmishes should read ninety and not fifteen hundred.

## THE COW QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, JULY 16.

Shriman Swamy, the advocate of cow-preservation in India, has been addressing crowded meetings under the auspices of the Barsi branch of the Sholapur People's Association. Rao Saheb V. W. Phadkey, mamlutdar, presided, and the Swamy, as in his former addresses, dwelt on the blessings of the movement, pointing out the growing decrease of cattle for agricultural purposes and the scarcity of milk. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Swamy's views and promising co-operation with the Allahabad Central Committee, were passed.

## DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

The death is announced at home on the 10th instant of Dr. Francis Day, the distinguished Ichthyologist.

## THE RECENT FLOODS.

The cantonment of Dehra Ghazi Khan is in danger of being washed away owing to the stoppage of the protective works against floods.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Khedive arrived at Suez from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Massilia arrived at Suez from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 13th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4⅜ |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1-4 |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 84 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 67 13-16 |
| 4½ per cent. " | 69⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver | 42½ |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 16.—Pressure has risen slowly in Ceylon, Madras, the Coast, and in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, and has fallen elsewhere; briskly in the Punjab, the north-west angle of the Bay, and some of the central stations. The depression off the Orissa coast has not moved, but is slowly intensifying over the head of the Bay. Barometer has fallen half of a tenth at False Point, and is below 29·4. The centre of the storm is off that station. Wind is cyclonic around the storm area, but the directions are fairly normal elsewhere. The force is generally moderate or light. The mean temperature is high, except in Madras. Rain still holds off from Upper India, from Behar to Sind, but has fallen generally elsewhere. The amounts are largish on the west coast and in Burma.

## LONG LEAVE IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERNE, JUNE 27.

HAVING moved from Geneva to Lausanne, which place is reached by rail in an hour and twenty minutes, or by steamer up the lake to Ouchy in three hours, and thence by funiculaire, or rope railway, up the hill in a few minutes, giving a short description of life in a Swiss Pension, one of the best specimens of which exists at Lausanne. The following particulars will, I believe, be interesting to many Anglo-Indian families who contemplate selecting Lausanne as a place of residence when they come to Europe on account of the facilities it affords for education, the salubrity of its climate, and the very moderate cost of living there as compared with England. Pension Beau Lejour at Lausanne is much frequented by both English and Americans with families to educate. Several gayly-inclined old maids with small incomes, a few sprightly widows, and a small number of young men who come to Switzerland, ostensibly to learn French, but more often to enjoy themselves, are also to be found there. Young ladies, and especially those known as "flappers," abound. The young men are generally either German Vons, who style themselves Barons, Belgians, or Russians. Very few of them are either French or English. Middle-aged or elderly gentlemen, excepting paterfamilias, are quite at a discount. The Pension has been kept by two maiden Swiss ladies for many years, and is very well managed. A good bedroom with board, attendance, the use of spacious and comfortable public sitting-rooms, a billiard and smoking-room, and a covered-in promenade for wet weather can be obtained at the extraordinarily low rate of six francs a head per diem. For this charge three meals are provided, of which the first is a light breakfast at from 8 to 9 o'clock, consisting of excellent rolls and butter, with honey, which, although said to be manufactured out of glycerine and pear juice, is very palatable, and tea, coffee, or chocolate, according to taste; then at half-past 12 dejeuner of two dishes of meat, hot and cold, with good vegetables, bread, butter, and eggs, or fruit, and in the evening at 6 a really good substantial dinner of soup, fish, entremet, joint, or poultry, pudding, and some light dessert, followed after an hour by a cup of tea. Imagine all this at the marvellously low charge of five shillings per diem. It is difficult to understand how so much can be supplied with any profit to the proprietors for so little money. No doubt the large number of people at the Pension—seldom much under one hundred—make it pay. Provisions cannot be said to be cheap at Lausanne. Fowls cost as much as seven shillings a pair, beef is 8d., and mutton 10d. per pound, bread sells at 7½d. the quartern, and butter at 15d. per pound. Housерent is high and the taxes heavy. Very often Pensionaires supplement the fare provided with little delicacies enjoyed in their own rooms at afternoon tea, supper, &c., which they either pay separately for or provide themselves. Some live entirely in their private rooms, where meals can be served at a very trifling additional charge. The only extras are wine, beer, lights for bedrooms and baths, for which, allowing four francs a day, living for an ordinary person desirous of having only what is necessary for comfortable maintenance, need not exceed eight shillings and four pence per diem. Add to this sum ten-pence a day for washing, £25 per annum for clothes, and about the same amount for recreation and miscellaneous expenses, and it will be seen that a person who is moderately careful can live comfortably at Pension Beau Lejour at Lausanne upon an income of £200 a year. Many do it for £150, and those who are "total abstainers" for less. The Pension is scrupulously clean, and all the attendants are invariably civil and obliging. It is also a relief to find in them an absence of the grasping and obsequious ways so common in the domestics at large hotels, especially at the time of departure of the traveller. It is true one may be in a room with people on either side provided with pianos, the sound of one or other of which never ceases from early morn until long after dewy eve, and is only diversified by oftentimes far from melodious vocal exercises; but in this case the proprietresses, who are always willing to oblige, will arrange, if it should be so desired, for a change of quarters to the non-musical side of the house. The Pensionaires just see as much or as little of each other as they wish during the day, but in the evening those who are sociably inclined all meet together in the public rooms and enjoy good music, singing, and pleasant conversation, and sometimes dancing or a rubber of whist. With occasional excursions to places of interest round Lausanne, of which there are many, time may thus be passed pleasantly enough. I found an excursion to Evian-les-Bains, at the opposite side of the Lake of Geneva, very enjoyable last week. Evian is a fashionable French watering-place, the mineral waters of which have a high reputation for gout and other complaints. Starting at 2 p. m. from Ouchy by steamer Evian is reached in forty minutes, the Lake of Geneva being nine miles wide between the two places, just in time to hear the afternoon performance of the band at the Casino. The day of my visit being the opening one of the season, the place was *en fete* with bands playing, colours flying, and processions in the town, which gave it a very gay appearance. The Casino is picturesquely situated on the banks of the lake and near the bathing establishment. All the appliances for gambling may be found there, and the game of Baccarat seems to be a favorite amusement at Evian as well as at most of the French and Swiss watering-places, large sums being lost and won at this game. It is quite a fallacy to suppose now that gaming tables only exist at Monte Carlo. The evening steamer returns to Ouchy in time to admit of Lausanne being reached for dinner.

After a brief stay at Lausanne I have started on a short tour through the Bernese Oberland, particulars of which will be given hereafter. Leaving Lausanne at 10 a. m. Friberg is reached in two hours. There I alighted for the purpose of seeing the Cathedral and hearing the celebrated organ, which is said to be the finest in the world. To my disappointment there was no performance before 8 p. m., but I determined to wait for it, and meanwhile amused myself in seeing the houses of the town of Friberg, which, as it was a fete day, was prettily decorated. A fine effect was produced by each house in the principal streets having a beech branch, some 20 to 30 feet in length, and covered with foliage, placed in a bucket or can full of water, and fastened to the front wall. The water causes the leaves to retain their freshness for several days, and the streets actually looked as if they were lined with living trees. It struck me that a similar mode of decorating streets and houses would be suitable to India on festive occasions. Branches of the "Ficus indicus," plantain stalks, palms, &c., might be substituted for those of the beech tree, and kerosine oil tins, now so plentiful, would hold the water. Perhaps this hint may be useful to those who have to arrange for the decoration of the streets in Bombay at the time of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit next cold season, or on the departure of your worthy Governor, Lord Reay, to whom every honour will, no doubt, be shown for all he has done to benefit the people of Western India, and "while friends misjudged and foes defamed him," in upholding the integrity of the services during his period of office. The method adopted of preserving trees planted in public places on the Continent, so as to keep them from growing too tall and their trunks straight and free from undergrowth until they reach a height of ten or twelve feet, when they are allowed to throw out horizontal branches which afford good shade, seems also deserving of imitation in India. At Friberg the suspension bridge across the river Sarine is a fine structure. It has a span of 964 feet, and is said to be the longest bridge of the kind in Europe. Looking from the centre of this suspension bridge, at a height of 250 feet from the river, into the wild and rocky ravine below, the view is very striking. A grand old lime tree, fourteen feet in circumference, with its branches supported on pillars, is also worth seeing. It stands in the centre of the town, and is said to have been planted as a twig in A. D. 1481 on the spot where a young wounded soldier having conveyed it expired after he had brought the news of the victory at the memorable battle of Morat to the townspeople. Friberg is situated in the midst of fine scenery, but has no other objects of interest to the traveller. Wending my way again at 8 p. m. to the Cathedral, which was decorated inside with beech branches in water-pots placed against the high and massive pillars, like the town, had its beauty greatly enhanced thereby. I formed one of a small audience assembled to hear the organ. It certainly is a magnificent instrument and has not only vox humani stops, which show up the voices of a whole choir, but also those which admit of sounds like thunder at one moment and at another like the notes of the sweetest of clarionets being brought out. It is a real treat to hear such a splendid instrument, and well worth the traveller's while to wait at Friberg for the evening performance. Immediately after it was over, the train took me in an hour to Berne, where I secured a bed for the night at the Schweizerhof. Berne is an old-fashioned town, with long lines of shops under arcades, and I found little to interest me there, except the Museum of Fine Arts, in which there are some fine pictures. The Cathedral is a Gothic building of no great pretensions; but it has an organ which is said to rival the one at Friberg. I was not able to hear it. Having before seen the curious town clock, out of which a cock comes and crows and some bears march in procession round an old man when it strikes 12, and also the bears, kept in pits at the expense of the town as emblems of heraldic dignity, I have not gone to see these sights again.

## THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL.

THE case in which two young Parsees named Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdawalla, described as a lawyer's clerk, and Shapurjee Adarjee Kalfati, a "corker," but at present unemployed, are charged with having, in May last, unlawfully placed one Burjorjee Eduljee Makhania, the complainant in the case and his wife, daughter, and son under restraint, and abetted in placing them under unlawful restraint at the Tanna Station, while on a journey to Kurjut, came on for hearing before Mr. Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee, District Magistrate, Tanna, yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, and Mr. B. N. Bhajikar, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Budrodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Manekshaw Jehangir, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Jefferies, Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, was called, and in his examination by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta stated that he remembered being on the line on the 22nd May last after having referred to his diary. He had been to Kurjut by the 11 a.m train. On returning to Bombay he remembered a police constable coming up to him at the Tanna Station. While looking out of the carriage he saw him and came up. He usually looked out at stations to see if his men were doing their duty. He said that he had received a telegram from Bombay telling him to arrest a Parsee lady who was travelling with some men. Just about this time a Parsee, whom he had known for many years, came up to him. He addressed him by name, and said that his wife or sister (he did not remember which) had absconded from Bombay in company with some one, and that he had telegraphed to the police at Tanna to detain them, that he had followed by the next train, and that the people he had telegraphed about had been detained. He had stated that this had been a case of seduction and enticing away. He asked the Parsee the age of the lady, and he had said either 21 or 23—something over 20. He told the Parsee that he was wrong in having telegraphed, and that the police had done wrong in acting on it. He told the police constable that he had done wrong in detaining them. The policeman had said that he had acted on the telegram. He told the Police constable to let the girl go wherever she liked. (Ragonath, a sepoy, called and identified.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Tyebjee, witness said:—I was in the carriage at Tanna only five minutes. I saw the constable before the train halted. A minute after the constable came up I saw the accused No. 1. The accused spoke to me in English. He speaks English fairly well, but not grammatically. These were the only people connected with the case I saw there. The constable spoke to me in Hindustani. Dadabhoy (accused No. 1) did not show me any papers on this occasion. I cannot say whether he had any in his hand. I do not remember whether he referred to any police proceedings before Mr. Cooper. If he had done so, I should possibly have recollected it.

By the Court:—What did the constable say for detention? Utkao kaia or kala. The whole sentence was Tar ke upar um unku atkaia:

Raguath Pandurang, the policeman, was recalled, and in his examination by Mr. Mehta said:—I did not telegraph to the chief constable at Kalyan about this matter. I did communicate with the chief constable by forwarding the telegram which I had received with a report. I sent it by train, as we usally do. At about 8 o'clock that evening I sent it on. I had communicated with the chief constable before sending this telegram by sending a message with a karkoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrodeen Tyebjee, witness stated:—If there is a difference between what Mr. Jefferies said and what I say, it is owing to his having misunderstood me.

The complainant, Burjorjee Eduljee Makhania, was next called, and examined by Mr. Mehta. He stated:—I know accused No. 2. He lived on the floor below us. In the latter part of May he vacated the place. Accused No. 2 is a married man. His wife has not lived with him for four or five months. I came to know that my sister Cooverbai had misbehaved herself with accused No. 2, and she left my mother's house for a short time in April without our knowledge. I afterwards came to know that she was living with accused No. 2 at Mahim. After a few days she returned of her own accord. She was received back by us on her promising never to misbehave herself again. My people were anxious not to have a public exposure. Cooverbai did not keep this promise. On the 5th of May she disappeared from the house. I made enquiries as to where she had gone, and traced her to the Ripon Music Club. I found accused No. 2 with her. I tried to persuade her to go back with me, but she refused to do so. I went to this place again, but did not find her there. I next saw her on the 22nd May near the Police Court. In the interval I had been searching for her. In the meantime I had been served with a summons in which it was stated that I had assaulted Cooverbai. My mother was also summoned. I went up to her gharry and induced her to go with me as her conduct was bringing shame on our parents and community, and by this time a large crowd had gathered near us. She came out of her shigram and came into my victoria in spite of a Mussulman ayah, who was in the carriage and who tried to dissuade her. The old Parsee I spoke of had got out of the gharry near the Elphinstone School. I took Cooverbai home. There was a scene at home, and ultimately Cooverbai said she would like to leave Bombay. It was arranged to take her to Kurjut by the mail train that day. We intended to take her to a relation at Kurjut. About six of us went down. When we arrived at Tanna, my father and another person alighted. About this time a police constable came up with a telegram and asked for Cooverbai. I said here she is, whereupon he said that there was a telegram to say I was running away with her. I asked who had sent the telegram.

The Magistrate examined her and finding she was of age, and as she said she would neither go with her parents nor with Shapurjee (accused No. 2) he dismissed both the complaints. We then came to Bombay. Cooverbai is now living with accused No. 2 in a bungalow at Bandora. I know this from personal enquiries. He is well-to-do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrodeen Tyabjee, witness said:—There was no ill feeling between our family and Cooverbai owing to Cooverbai being asked to marry an old person. Her parents received many proposals, but they were not anxious to marry her against her will. On the morning of the 22nd May I, my father, and others were present at the Police Court. Cooverbai did not come up. I do not know whether our counsel, Mr. Davur, had a conversation with her in the police court. I do not know personally whether the case was settled out of court. Mr. Davur said: "The case is settled; you can go." I do not know whether Mr. Balkrishna appeared on behalf of Cooverbai. I never agreed not to molest Cooverbai in the future. At Thana Cooverbai did not voluntarily come out of the railway carriage. She did so on my telling her to do so. She did not say a word to the policeman when we got out of the train. I was not at liberty to go where I pleased. Somewhere about a quarter to eleven o'clock we were set at liberty. Cooverbai told the Fousdar that she did not wish go with either of the parties. I did press very much to return with her parents; but she refused to go with either of the parties. She made a statement to Mr. Keshavlal and I heard that statement. She did not say that I and my father had taken her away by force. She did not say that she had been assaulted and locked up by us. She did not say that on her behalf a complaint had been laid before Mr. Cooper by Dadabhoy. She did not say that she had been taken away that they might not be served with a summons.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta—The old man whom we proposed to marry Cooverbai to was forty years of age. We used no kind of pressure on her to induce her to marry any particular person. There was no disagreement between Cooverbai and her family on this account. My counsel, at the Fort Police Court, on the 22nd May, said that a settlement had been made, as he did not wish to proceed with the case. He said if we could persuade Cooverbai to go with us, we could take her back.

After some further evidence was recorded the case was postponed till the 23rd instant.

## THE STAFF OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rather painful to mark that the model college of the University of Bombay should be deteriorating day by day as regards its professorial staff. Since the time that Professor Wordsworth left these shores, others have been following him. The students have lost the best and ablest professors in Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Macmillan. Professor Barret supplied the place of one of them, and did well. But he, too, is transferred to Berar. The best element is gone, closing the box of Pandora in due time, to keep, in the breasts of students, the hope of their return. But let the students hope, and hope till their hope will have no end. The new element is now introduced. Civilians are being appointed to enjoy the professor's chairs. A new and strange change indeed! Times are getting hard for the students to derive any substantial help from their professors. Whether Government wants to curtail the expenses of the State by paying a small sum to the civilians in addition to that which they receive as Collectors or Magistrates, thus desiring them to act both as Professors and Collectors, cannot be said. But such an offer, though a desirable and profitable one to civilians, would cost the students much. When a civilian professor, has to look to two duties, positively there arises a slight negligence in either of them. So the student or the State will be the sufferer. The convenience of the students as regards the lecture hours will not be paid any attention to by such a professor who shall have to leave his lecture-room in case of necessity, for setting some business that may by chance arise in the Civil Department. Thus a confusion, or, at least, a deal of inconvenience to the students, would be the immediate consequence. For reasons thus urged, it is obligatory, on the part of Government, that it should adopt some remedial measures to avoid this evil taking root in such an educational institution as the Elphinstone College, and supply professors to this college as would serve only in one branch, not dabbling in others.—Yours, &c.,

J.

II.

SIR,—A correspondent who signs himself "B.A." complains that many of the professors of the Elphinstone College are at present on leave and that others are acting for them, but he entirely fails to notice the somewhat important fact that these substitutes have been successful teachers in other colleges for years, and there is no valid reason why they should not be equally successful in the Elphinstone College. Is B. A. such a very superior person that he is in a position to complacently censure the whole acting staff of a large college?—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

## GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. There were present Drs. P. Lisboa, E. C. Tukina, A. Bocarro, Chunilal Ghordhundas, W. K. Hatch, N. H. Katrack, A. D. Mody, J. A. Da Gama, Esmael John Mahomed and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Edulji Cowasji Tookena read a paper on alcohol and different kinds of pain in the cardiac and thoracic region. After a lively discussion on the uses of alcohol, it was resolved to resume further discussion on the subject at the next monthly meeting of the Society.

## THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual meeting of the Graduates' Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, vakil, High Court, was called to the chair.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, one of the honorary secretaries, read the following report of the managing committee:—

The number on our rolls at the end of the year 1888-89 closed with 251 members. There were 12 resignations of old, and 7 admissions of new members. We held during the year four general meetings, at two of which several resolutions were passed, proposing amendments in the Draft University Bill, many of which amendments, we are glad to say, were either wholly or partially supported by some members of the Senate at their sittings to discuss the Bill. We regret that the University has again become passive about the Bill. At another general meeting, the subject of the introduction of the vernaculars was discussed, and, after much debate, the association passed a resolution favouring the introduction of the vernaculars in the higher University course, and we are glad to observe that the Arts Committee have introduced vernaculars in their new scheme for the Arts course. We also met at a general meeting to discuss what steps should be taken to ensure the return of graduates to the Municipal Corporation during the general election held in March last, but as there were sufficient ways and means for graduates being returned to the Corporation without the assistance of the association, the association did not think fit to do anything in the matter. In anticipation of a resolution against the educational policy of Government being passed at the last National Congress at Allahabad, we deputed the following members as our delegates, viz., the Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., G. S. Rao, Rustam K. R. Cama, and Ganesh Krishna Deshmukh. We are glad that a due place was given to the said resolution in the work before the Congress. We also held several committee meetings for discussing several educational matters, including the vexed question of the LL.B. course. It is unfortunate that the University has not done anything definitely yet in the matter. We closed the year under report with a balance of Rs. 193-8-4 in our hands against Rs. 210-11-8 we had last year. We again beseech all members to take greater interest and give their hearty co-operation in the works of the association.

The chairman announced the result of a scrutiny of the voting papers. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha was elected president; Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and Mr. Hari Sittaram Dixit, honorary secretaries; and Mr. Ganput Sadashiv Rao, honorary treasurer. About thirty graduates were elected members of the managing committee.

Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi proposed a vote of thanks to the past year's committee.

Mr. M. G. Gokhale, in seconding the proposition, remarked on the work done by the committee and drew attention to some instances of remissness which, he hoped, would be remedied next year.

Some other members spoke at some length, making suggestions for extending the usefulness of the association next year.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE are glad to be informed that Mr. Haridas Viharidas, Diwan to H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, has come forward to co-operate with the Government of India in the Meteorological Department to start an observatory at Verawal and to make suitable arrangements for the exhibition of storm-signals for apprising the shipping in the port of the advent of storms in the Arabian Sea. The Diwan, we hear, has also offered to give a building for housing the meteorological instruments, and to erect a shed for the reception of the thermometers on a site near the seashore of Verawal, and to assist generally the Meteorological Department to start an observatory. The local telegraph-master will perhaps be the observer, and the hoisting of the storm-signals will be in charge of the Vaivatdar of the place under instructions from the Simla Meteorological Office and to be exhibited from the roof of the Customs office of the Junagad State. We commend the action of the Diwan in thus coming forward to help the Government in starting the observatory, which will not only meet a long want of the mercantile community, but will also be the pioneer for inciting other Native States in the Kattywar Coast to follow his example and help the cause of commerce on a scientific basis in their respective territories.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE celebrated Duke of Queensberry ("old Q.") died at the age of eighty-five through his imprudence in devouring a quantity of peaches and nectarines, in defiance of the entreaties of his physicians, with whom he adopted the Chinese plan of paying them a certain sum every week so long as they kept him alive. The King of the Netherlands, says the *World*, has brought himself to the brink of the grave by a similar piece of folly; for during the recent hot weather, after he had been out for some time in the gardens at Loo, he felt thirsty, and insisted upon drinking a large tumbler of iced champagne, in which a number of wild strawberries were mashed.

## CRICKET.

### WADHWAN vs. CHUDA.

An interesting and exciting game was played at Wadhwan on the 6th instant between the above clubs on the ground of H. H. the Thakore. The Wadhwan team could hardly be called a representative one, as some of there best men were absent, but H. H. the Thakore Saheb himself played and captained the Wadhwan team. Having won the toss, and looking to the nature of the ground, His Highness judiciously sent his opponents to bat. The Chuda innings closed at a quarter-past one for 88 runs. Messrs. Hasum, Ajokhavas, Vithal, Mahadev, and Kumarshree played well for 18, 17, 12, and 10 runs respectively. Mr. Jaingley bowled exceedingly well for Wadhwan, whilst Messrs. Samutjee and Allie rendered some assistance in the same department. The first named, Jaingley, bowled 111 balls for 29 runs, 7 maidens, and 5 wickets, thus bringing an average of 5·4 per wicket, which was, indeed, a good performance. After luncheon the Wadhwanists went in to bat, but the weather, which was beautifully fine during the earlier part of the day, changed towards the close of the afternoon, and the torrents of rain which fell precluded any idea of further cricket that day. Next day the match was continued again in dull and threatening weather, and the attendance was very meagre. A start was not practicable until one o'clock. The Wadhwanists then commenced batting, Messrs. Bhaijee and Allie facing the attack of Miyabhoy and Mahader. But the wickets fell fast—1 for 5, 2, 3, and 4 for 18 runs only. This collapse gave the Chuda players so much excitement and energy that Mahadev bowled His Highness (the best player over here and for which reputation he is famous in Kathiawar) with a good ball, which appeared to go all round the bat to the indescribable delight of Chuda players and to the disappointment of Wadhwanites. Mr. Jaingley went in, and at once hit Miyabhoy for a quartette. His partner, Mr. Chuman, in the meantime raised a cheer by prettily cutting Mahadev for 3. In spite of many changes runs came rapidly, and a determined stand was made by both batsmen, until at 75 Jaingley was finely caught by Mr. Vithal. He contributed an excellent 25, and was cordially cheered on retiring. As is usual after a long stand, Chuman retired at the same total, having been bowled by Miyabhoy. He had done very well indeed for 22, whilst his partner had compiled a meritorious 25. Another useful stand was made by Messrs. Kalkapersad and Futehbheg. Just after passing the score of the Chuda players rain fell heavily, and the match was indeed creditably won by 3 wickets and 6 runs. Kalkapersad carried out his bat for a well-played 21. The match was arranged at the express desire of His Highness of Wadhwan, and the Heir-Aapparent Madhuvsingjee and his players seemed much pleased with the hospitable welcome accorded to them. It might be fairly and safely said that to the excellent arrangement of fielding, batting, and critical changes of bowling by His Highness the Thakore Saheb that the Wadhwan cricketers owe their victory, and especially in the last match success was in a great measure due to the good cricketing abilities showed by His Highness.

The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

CHUDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Mahadev, c Jaingley, b Shiva | 12 |
| Mr Ajokhavas, c Bhaiji, b Allie | 17 |
| Mr Nagur, b Jaingley | 11 |
| Mr Vithal, b Jaingley | 12 |
| Kumarshri (capt), b Samutjee | 10 |
| Mr Anopsing, b Allie | 3 |
| Mr Miyabhoy, b Samutjee | 1 |
| Mr Hasum, b Jaingley | 18 |
| Mr Miranjee, l-b-w Jaingley | 0 |
| Mr Valo, c Kalka, b Jaingley | 0 |
| Mr Fatehbeg, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 88 |

WADHWAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Bhaijee, c Miyabhoy, b Madhavsing | 13 |
| Mr Allie, b Miyabhoy | 2 |
| Mr Jehangeer, c Miyabhoy, b Mahadev | 0 |
| Mr Shivshunker, c Nagur, b Madhavsing | 1 |
| His Highness Balsingjee, b Mahadev | 1 |
| Mr Jaingley, c Vithal, b Mahadev | 25 |
| Mr Chuman, b Miyabhoy | 22 |
| Mr Kalkapursad, not out | 21 |
| Mr Futehbeg, not out | 5 |
| Mr Heerjee, Mr Samutjee } To bat | |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 94 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Chuda—1st Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Jaingley | 18·5 | 7 | 29 | 5 |
| Mr Allie | 11 | 3 | 20 | 2 |
| Mr Shivshunker | 9 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Mr Chuman | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Mr Heerjee | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr Samutjee | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| His Highness | 6 | 2 | 12 | 0 |

Wadhwan—1st Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Miyabhoy | 7 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| Mr Mahadev | 14 | 4 | 27 | 3 |
| Mr Madhavsing | 7 | 0 | 25 | 2 |
| Mr Nagur | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Mr Vithal | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Mr Mahadev bowled one wide and one no ball.
Kumarshri Madhavsingji bowled one wide ball.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. G. I. P. R. OFFICE S. C. C.

THIS match came off on Saturday last and resulted in a victory for the Elphinstonians by 62 runs. For the winning side Doctor played in his old form and contributed 42, exhibiting good cricket. N. Langrana's 16 was compiled in neat style. The small score of 29 on the other side was due to the effective bowling of Mody and M. Kanga. For the G. I. P. R. F. Clark did good service with the ball. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| S B Doctor, c Mayers, b F Clark | 42 |
| M D Kanga, b Boileau | 1 |
| N F Langrana, l-b-w F Clark | 16 |
| D C Pandole, b F Clark | 0 |
| R E Mody, b H Clark | 9 |
| D D Kanga, run out | 4 |
| N B Shroff, b F Clark | 1 |
| D N Daruvala, not out | 3 |
| E N Daver, run out | 0 |
| S P Mistry, b F Clark | 0 |
| D D Powvala, c George, b F Clark | 0 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 91 |

G. I. P. R. OFFICES C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| G Lake, b Mody | 6 |
| W Howard, st b Mody | 0 |
| W George, b Mody | 2 |
| H J Clark, b M Kanga | 3 |
| R Boileau, c Langrana, b M Kanga | 6 |
| T Hawes, b Mody | 0 |
| F J Clark, b Mody | 4 |
| H B Smith, b Mody | 1 |
| A O'Brien, b M Kanga | 0 |
| W. N Hussey, b M Kanga | 0 |
| G Mayers, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 29 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

G. I. P. R.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H Clark | 19 | 7 | 23 | 1 |
| R Boileau | 10 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| F Clark | 18·1 | 4 | 32 | 6 |
| W George | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| E. C. C. | | | | |
| R Mody | 7 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| M Kanga | 6·3 | 0 | 15 | 4 |

R Mody bowled 1 no ball.

PARSEE GYMKHANA—MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

On Sunday last a match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground between the married and single members of the club. The Bachelors winning the toss went in, and scored 79 on a bowler's wicket, the principal contributors to the score being Bahadurji 16, D. Tata 12, and Daver 27 not out, Doctor taking 7 wickets for 16 runs with his slows. The Married in their turn made a good commencement, but the last six wickets realised only 8 runs and their innings terminated for 73. The chief scorers were Baria 19, Setna 13, and Mulla 16, Tata taking 6 wickets for 12 runs. The Bachelors on going in again lost 6 wickets for 24 runs, R. Tata 15, a result due mainly to the bowling of Doctor, who took all six wickets for 13 runs, five men being caught and one stumped. The match will be continued next Sunday.

BARONET III. ELEVEN vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C. II. ELEVEN.

A third eleven of the Baronet C. Club played with the second eleven of the John Bright Club, the fifth match of this season, and it was in favour of the John B. Club by 13 runs. As previously arranged by the captain of the John Bright, Mr. Baruchs, the fatal bowler of the Parsees and the flower of the Baronet C. Club, was not allowed to bowl from his side.

## HANMANTRAO'S CON[illegible]

In Yerrowda Jail, in the presence of the Su[illegible] tendent, Surgeon-Major Salaman, Hanmantrao ma[illegible] a confession, which is reproduced in the Blue-Book, now before the House of Commons. The statements therein made, Hanmantrao declares, to be "to the best of my knowledge and belief correct, and it contains a full and true account of my dealings with Mr. Crawford from beginning to the end. The corrections made in this statement are in my handwriting. And I have made this statement voluntarily and of my own free will." He adds an explanatory postcript to this as follows:—"By a full and true account' I refer to all the matters about which I have been questioned." Hanmantrao recount the circumstances attending his removal to Poona just as he did in the statement [illegible] Mr. Vidal in September last [illegible] quite a new [illegible] subj[illegible]

Up to this [illegible] name I do not wish [illegible] retired at the end of 1882, and [illegible] Crawford for support in my aspirations. The gen[illegible] I refer to did not send me to Mr. Crawford. It was my own inclination to go to him, and Colonel Stopford, whom I had assisted in getting money, introduced me to Mr. Crawford. I was then living with K. C. Dhole, a clerk in the Photozincographic office, who was already acquainted with Mr. Crawford through Spiers. Dhole used at this time not to do business with Mr. Crawford on his own account, only as an assistant of Spiers. He also was introduced to Mr. Crawford by Colonel Stopford, whom he had helped in money matters. My acquaintance with Mr. Crawford thus began in May or June 1883. Up to that time I had never known him. I was not acquainted with Spiers or Ashtekar. Towards the end of the rains of 1883 there was a serious flood at Ilkal, which is close to my village, and in connexion with that I had frequently to go to Mr. Crawford to get his assistance in raising subscriptions for those who were left destitute at Ilkal. I hoped in this way to bring myself to notice. I gradually became very intimate with Mr. Crawford.

THE FIRST LOAN AND THE FIRST BRIBE.

One day about Christmas 1883 he asked me for a loan of Rs. 5,000, and I went to my village and borrowed it for him. The loan was never repaid, but Mr. Crawford authorised me to try and recoup myself by getting money from patils, and others who had business with him. I accordingly interested myself in the affair of one Girjappa, a patil of Ingalgi, near Ilkal, who had a claim to the patilki which he wanted recognised. Eventually I got Rs. 2,000 from him, of which I paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 1,000, and kept the rest. In 1884, on Mr. Crawford's recommendation, Government sanctioned the patil's recognition as representative watandar. He was one of my securities at my trial the other day. I heard of his case through Ayangauda, patil of Ilkal, whose own history I will tell later on. This was the first case I took up, but afterwards I took up others through the agency of Ayangauda.

THE AGENCY FOR BRIBES.

I was not at this time living permanently in Poona, but used to come and go from my village of Balkundi, in Hungund Taluka, Bijapur

list of undisposed cases in which money ... paid or was expected. In some of these ... Ashtekar afterwards got money.

HANMANTRAO REMOVES TO POONA.

I continued to transact business for Mr. Crawford in this way, raising loans and collecting money, up to the time of his transfer in 1886 to the Central Division. I had up to this time lived in my village in Bijapur, only running up to Poona from time to time; but in July or August 1886 I took up my residence permanently in Poona. I lived with K. C. Dhole, who had ceased to do business for Mr. Crawford. I recollect he took from me the case of the Bagevadi patilki, which he handed up to Mr. Crawford, but since 1883 he had done no new business. About a month after my arrival I moved to Gulve's Vada in Shukravar Peth, and after six months in that house went to live near Panch Maruti's temple, Vetal Peth. After my arrest my relatives went to stay at the house of Nana Dangle, a sub-agent for Nagarwatans.

...ONEY DEALINGS.

... dealings with Mr. ... contract ... borrow in my ...,000 each, I could raise ... Amarchand, Sobharam Manak... and Atmarampant Mahadev, in Poona.

Thus my credit was limited to Rs. 6,000, up to which I could help him, but I had to pay off these loans before a fresh sum was advanced. These loans were in my own name, but on Mr. Crawford's account. I never borrowed for him from anyone else. The account must appear in these men's books. I still owe Rs. 1,500 or thereabouts to Kering Amarchand and Rs. 1, 000 to Atmaram. I paid Rs. 1,500 to Sobharam a week before my arrest, and cleared my account with him. I kept the money when I raised it till it was wanted for payment to creditors, and when the latter pressed for payments fresh loans were raised or old bonds renewed. As a rule, the sums actually paid to Mr. Crawford on loans negociated by me were about half what was put down in the bond or promissory note. In such cases no separate provision was made for interest.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Cheques were sometimes given in return for loans by Mr. Crawford, but such were not always intended to be cashed. They were merely kept and returned when instalments were paid off. Sometimes they were sent to the bank in Bombay and dishonoured. I had a private account with Mr. Crawford of my dealings on his behalf, but a fortnight before my arrest I destroyed it after I had checked it with Mr. Crawford's own account. I used to receive notes from Mr. Crawford on money matters, the reply to which was usually written on the back and returned with the original. I had a large number of writings in Mr. Crawford's hand at the time of my arrest. They related chiefly to Mr. Crawford's dealings with Marwadis. They were all destroyed by my relations when I was arrested. In all matters relating to payments of a confidential nature Mr. Crawford used to speak to me personally. I used to tell him when money was expected, and he used to make a note of it, but I did not pay him the money when received, but used it chiefly in repaying creditors on his account. I had no dealings for Mr. Crawford with Jog, but Dada Ashtekar and latterly Anantbhat Palande had. I used sometimes to receive money for instalments from Mr. Crawford, but I don't know where he got it from. I never remitted for him to the Paris Bank. All money sent to Bombay was remitted through Barjori Pochaji. I used sometimes to send him Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 on account of Mr. Crawford, and was told that the sum was used for liquidation of debts in Bombay. Kazi Abbas was used in raising money in Bombay. Dada Ashtekar was not so used, but Spiers was.

HANMANTRAO'S INCOME.

After my uncle's death I was obliged to depend for my support on Mr. Crawford. My expenses in Poona and at my village ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. The Marwadis in Poona who lent money to Mr. Crawford are in the habit of giving commission to whoever arranged a loan, as there was a great deal of secure profit in dealing with Mr. Crawford. When I became intimate with him the Poona Marwadis sought my assistance to refer him to them for loans when he required them. They gave me Rs. 15 per 100 for every transaction. They used to give Rs. 25 per cent. on money advanced to Mr. Spiers. The monthly instalments to be paid in Poona ranged from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. This, together with my own earnings from petition-writing, and my remuneration for using my influence with Mr. Crawford, covered on the average half my expenses. For the other half of expenses and luxuries I was obliged to lay my hands on the money I held in trust for Mr. Crawford, that is, what was received by me as to be mentioned below. I estimate roughly that from July 1886 to my arrest I received in that way about Rs. 1,50,000, and I may have omitted items from this calculation. It is certainly not in excess of the truth. This makes an income of Rs. 6,000 a month, and I never appropriated more than 5 per cent. on the whole amount. I never told Mr. Crawford of this, nor did he ever tell me to remunerate myself in this way. He was so kind to me that he would not have objected had I told him I had done this. He sometimes gave 10 per cent. to Kazi Abbas and other persons. There was no necessity to speak to him on this point, as at the time I became in need of pecuniary assistance, that is, from the death of my uncle, Mr. Crawford had learnt to repose such confidence on me that he would not even ask for accounts from me.

I never told Mr. Crawford the details of receipts later on, but I used to tell him the general state of the funds in my hands. As occasion required, I used to tell him the amount that had been received in particular cases. By the system on which my agency was carried on, in the latter days I was a loser, because Mr Crawford's demands were in excess of my receipts.

III.—CORRUPT DEALINGS.

In return for my services in these negotiations Mr. Crawford use to treat me kindly and allow me a certain latitude in recommending the promotions and transfers of his official subordinates. These were generally persons who had paid me. I used to introduce them to Mr. Crawford and tell him they had paid. Really speaking only that this makes me the guilty party, our arrangement was that I had to find and keep Mr. Crawford in funds, while in return for this he used to allow me practically to make transfers and promotions of Government officials. Transfers and promotions were not usually made with the object of extorting money. There was generally some other reason. We could raise the money without resorting to transfer. Most of the Mamlatdars paid money generally to gain the Commissioner's favour, and to provide against the consequence of their own misdeeds or mistakes. For instance, Khasnavis imprisoned a man without trial for two months; this was discovered by accident by Mr. Crawford when he visited the kacheri, and no serious punishment was inflicted on Khasnavis. As further instances I may mention the cases of Madhekar, Mangrulkar, Bhat, &c. Mr. Crawford knew that I got money from these men, because in some cases I used to tell him so, whilst in others he must have known that I would not have recommended men without having received something from them. I used to show Mr. Crawford a memorandum in my own handwriting of proposals regarding the disposal of my own men, that is, of men who had paid me; but I never actually made a formal draft of appointments. I did, however, instruct Yadavrao Sathe as to the way in which drafts were to be made. Mr. Crawford did not always approve of my arrangements. For instance, in the case of Lakshmanrao Deshpande, whom I recommended for a second grade place, he was not appointed, as Mr. Crawford said he was too low on the list, and Mr. Crawford would not approve of the promotion. I used to tell Mr. Crawford at the time that the men had come to terms, and he used to take the memorandum and work out the arrangements as occasion offered, according to the wishes of my clients. In latter days, when he overdrew his account with me, he used to allow me a certian discretion in recommending favours, though I had not actually received payment from the officials recommended. Such were the cases of Deshpande, G. C. Vad, Chitambarrao Gadgil, Yadavrao Sathe, and Dhopeshvar, his friend. In the earlier days Mr. Crawford used to make me report receipts of bribes, and Mr. Crawford used to note them down, but did not always demand the money from me. Later, I was allowed latitude, and Mr. Crawford would casually ask me who had paid, but latterly he never demanded accounts.

PRIVATE REMUNERATION.

I used to get remuneration for myself from the men who paid bribes, but not in hard cash, nor was it paid to myself. I used to send round a priest or any poor person, and used to take for myself the larger share of what he obtained from the clients. I sent round one Bhimacharya in this way, and also another Brahman priest, and my cook. I did this to keep the Mamlatdars and others under special obligation. The money I received direct from clients I used to keep and apply to my own purposes till the object for which it was paid was effected, when I applied it to the service of Mr. Crawford. As a rule, I did not interfere with or take up watan cases, though in special matters of that sort I was employed by Mr. Crawford and took money from the parties for him and for my own services. But generally speaking, all watan appeals were negotiated by Spiers, Anantbhat Palande, Kazi Abbas, and an old man from Pahvel, Ramchandra Datar.

ACCESS TO OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, &c.

I used to visit Mr. Crawford frequently at his house, and used to look at Government papers, lists, and records when he was absent and without his knowledge, but when he was present he permitted me to see any papers I wanted, especially latterly, when Mr. Crawford was suspicions of G. B. Sathe. Whenever I was in his office room during his absence, and heard him coming, I always used to go out. He did not expressly forbid my going into his room when he was not there, but I thought he might not like it. Most of the office clerks and people were my old school and university comrades, and used to supply me with files and papers on Government matters as I wanted them. Also they gave me any verbal information I wanted. In this way I had free access to any Government records I wanted to see. There are no documents in Mr. Crawford's handwriting in my possession, nor anything on his office records in my handwriting which would show my agency in the matter of official transfers or promotions or appointments. There may be some petitions on the records in watan cases in my writing. I can't recollect any such, but Yadavrao Sathe and others there know my handwriting, and they will be able to trace such petitions. I used to write drafts of petitions, and Pitambar Joshi and Divekar used to write the fair copies. Daulatkhan, the naik, used to bring me Mr. Crawford's chits and call me to speak to Mr. Crawford when he wanted me. He also used to bring me papers and files I asked for, but this was without Mr. Crawford's knowledge. Mr. Crawford never connived at my taking office papers to my house from his bungalow for the simple reason that he thought it dangerous. He never objected to my seeing anything I liked at his house. He never found me by chance in his office room there in his absence, and he never knew I went into it. Mr. Crawford used to give me lists of the cases in which he was interested, and I used to tell Yadavrao, who used to watch the progress of those cases through the office. Some of these lists, or bits of them, were in Mr. Crawford's own writing. I used to visit the office frequently, I never saw Pendse, but always went to B. G. Sathe. As regards watan work I used to instruct Bapat when he was there, as he was a great friend of mine. As to appointments I would show Mr. Crawford my own memorandum. Chitambarrao's knowledge of English was slight, and I was new to the division. After Yadavrao was introduced to me I made more general use of him than I had of Chitambarrao and got him to prepare the drafts, which will be found sometimes in his writing with or without the initials of Mr. Pendse. Yadavrao prepared some drafts of appointments at my dictation. At first Mr. Crawford would not let Mr. Pendse know that he allowed Yadavrao to write drafts without his knowlewdge and initials. And therefore when drafts written by Yadavrao were placed before Mr. Crawford (just as I used to do my memoranda in Chitambar's time) he would copy them himself in his own hand. But latterly Mr. Crawford grew more careless, and sometimes when he was very busy he would sign the drafts as prepared by Yadavrao, although without Mr. Pendse's initials; as, for instance, two drafts appointing Dabir. I cannot confidently say that there were no others. The memorandum appointing Pitambar Joshi and Divekar will probably be found in Yadavrao's hand initialled by Mr. Pendse. Yadavrao Sathe, Chitambarrao Gadgil, Vishnu Patwardhan, and Deshmukh generally supplied me with what information I wanted, as also files, but Mr. Crawford must have known that I got papers from his office. All he knew was that I had influence in his office and could get any help I wanted.

MESSRS. PENDSE AND B. G. SATHE.

From July to December 1886 Chitambarrao was the office hand, through whom I communicated my proposals as to appointments, &c. On Chitambarrao leaving, Yadavrao Sathe was introduced to me (as I was informed by Chitambarrao and Yadavrao himself) at the express desire of B. G. Sathe and Mr Pendse. The former had just opened negotiations with me to get back his application for transfer from Mr. Crawford's office, as mentioned below, and the latter's object was to keep on good terms with the Commissioner. His expression as reported to me at the time was, "he wished to feel the pulse of the Darbar." I never had any direct communication with Pendse, nor did I receive any message from him. Yadavrao told me that he placed my views before Mr. Pendse in cases that were referred to him for opinion by the Commissioner, and I believe that my views were sometimes adopted. My impression is that Mr. Pendse tried as far as practicable to get on smoothly with Mr. Crawford, and thus to be on good terms with him. In the case of Patwardhan he told me that Mr. Pendse asked him to ascertain the Commissioner's wishes through me, before recommending his transfer for mamlat. Not a word can be said against Pendse in the matter of bribery. Even Mr. Crawford can say nothing.

As regards Balaji Gungadhar Sathe, he was appointed during my absence in the beginning of the rains of 1886. Bapat was acting and had paid for his appointment. I understood that Khanderao Raste was a great friend of Sathe, and aided him in getting put in as Native Assistant. I first got to know him in December 1886 or January 1887. He sent Chitambarrao to call me to him. He had asked Mr. Richey to get him transferred to another office, and had actually sent in an official application to that effect. But he had changed his mind and wanted me to get Mr. Crawford to return his application. This was done. Sathe had been meddling in watan case, and Mr. Crawford was displeased at this, and did not, as a rule, approve of Sathe's drafts, which made Sathe dissatisfied with his position. Mr. Crawford used to send some cases to Mr. Pendse for drafting, and Sathe disliked this. The fact is, Mr. Crawford disapproved of Sathe trying to dispose of the cases in his own interest before Mr. Crawford had made his arrangements with the watandar. At the beginning of January when his application was cancelled he promised to act in future in accordance with Mr. Crawford's wishes. In some cases in which Mr. Crawford was known to be interested, a note of which was kept by Yadavrao, I used to tell him Mr. Crawford's wishes, and he used to communicate them to B. G. Sathe, who drafted the order accordingly. In some cases Sathe used to send for me and discuss the orders which were to be submitted to Mr. Crawford for approval. He and Spiers were both jealous of my influence, and tried all they could to alienate Mr. Crawford from me. I was afraid of them and wanted to break off my connection with Mr. Crawford, but he would not let me go. Spiers sent an anonymous petition to Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, in which he described my connection with Mr. Crawford. This was two years ago. Mr Plunkett sent it to the City Mamlatdar, but he being W. R. Patwardhan, a friend of mine, destroyed it as it was not signed. B. G. Sathe used to try to get Mr. Crawford into difficulties with Mr. Keyser, who was suspicious of Mr. Crawford, and thus get me blamed or dismissed. He drafted orders on appeals which went against the Collector, with this object.

THE CHINCHOLI DRAFT.

The Chincholi case was one of these. Sathe drafted the orders so as to excite Mr. Keyser's opposition, and instead of submitting it as usual, put it into the portfolio of papers for signature in order that it might be signed unsuspectingly. Yadavrao heard of this from M. D. Joshi, a clerk, who told me. We both went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, expecting that he would return by the mail from Bombay. He did not come, so I first wrote a note, saying that the case was one in which Sathe was interested, and that the order drafted was most irregular, so that Mr. Crawford should not sign till I had explained matters. This chit I intended to place with the papers in the portfolio, but on consideration I thought the note might be overlooked there, so I took out the papers and placed them on one side. Next morning I went up and explained, and Mr. Crawford scratched out some of Sathe's draft the objectional part, and afterwards erased it. Sathe heard that Yadavrao had told me, and he was very angry with him, and in consequence Yadavrao left the Marathi Department, and M. D. Joshi took his place as go-between for Sathe and me. In this Chincholi case Yadavrao brought the watandars Deshmukh to me to ask my assistance, but I declined to take the case. Afterwards the man got introduced to B. G. Sathe who took Rs.200 from him. Sathe very angry with me also about this case. When he was Mamlatdar of Bhusaval he kept a mistress, who got into trouble after he left. The Mamlatdar of Erandol took sides against her and Sathe asked me to get him transferred, and Mr. Crawford, at my suggestion, transferred him to Savda. Mr. Crawford distrusted Sathe throughout, because he thought that Sathe's corruption in watan cases would get him into trouble, and, besides, he objected to Sathe's making profits that ought to come to himself. Mr. Crawford told me expressly to put aside papers in cases in which B. G. Sathe was interested, so that they should not be disposed of by Sathe. In May 1888 I drove once with Sathe to the Soldiers' Gardens, and there it was arranged that there should be no secrets between us, and that we should work harmoniously in future.

THE KAYAGAONKAR PAPERS.

Ramchandra Narayan Pandit, late Alienation Assistant, took a large sum, believed to be Rs. 30,000, in a promissory note and Rs. 1,000 in cash, as an inducement to hunt up records required by the Kayagaonkar. He did not, however, fulfil his promise, and he gave false information to the Commission at Hyderabad (Deccan). When Mr. Crawford came to the Central Division I asked Appasaheb Kayagaonkar to apply for copies of certain documents. Mr. Crawford sent for the papers to the bungalow to see if copies could be granted. I got Daulatkhan, naik, to bring the papers to my house without Mr. Crawford's knowledge. The Kayagaonkar copied all important documents. Ramchandra Pandit heard that these copies had been taken, and wrote an anonymous letter to Mr. Crawford, informing him that I carried away papers from the bungalow, and Mr. Crawford asked me about it. I said it was all false, and Mr. Crawford cautioned me against doing anything of the sort in future.

SUB-AGENTS.

I have said that I did not take up village watan cases as a rule, my reason being that trouble might be caused by contradictory decisions in favour of rival parties, and also because much row was likely to be caused for paltry sums of money. I did take up some. In one Nanasaheb Dengle of the Nagar District acted as sub-agent. It was to his house that my relatives moved after my arrest. Vinayak Govind Deshmukh was another confidential agent. He was in the Commissioner's office, and introduced to me several Mamlatdars whom I did not know. I recommended him highly to Mr. Crawford, and Deshmukh paid Rs. 500 for the post of treasurer at Satara when it fell vacant. N. D. Kalavde was the first man in the Central Division who benefited through my services, and he was introduced by Deshmukh. He paid Rs. 400 through the latter for his transfer to Haveli, and Rs. 200 for his promotion a grade. He managed all the rest of his affairs himself with Mr. Crawford. He used to visit Mr. Crawford at the bungalow frequently, and in time became confidential adviser. He used to introduce people to me for the purpose of getting them promoted or transferred. He and Deshmukh called themselves brothers, and I used to make no distinction between them. Kalavde is a Deshasth Brahman, as I am, and it is for this reason that he has been able to keep all the Sholapur men from coming forward, as they are all friendly to me. Phulmandikar is one of them, and has done some agency business for me in a Deshmukh case and some other watans. After my arrest he gave me ornaments, which I pledged for Rs. 1,000 with a Gujar in Aditvar Peth. My connexion Narayanrao Deshpande used to live with me in Poona. His brother married my sister. He is at Mudhol, and knows all that went on about Mamlatdars. He and Ramrao used to keep money for me when I wanted it placed in safe custody. They were present at various payments by Mamlatdars, and Narayan was the man who went with me to Shirval in the Bhor business. Ramrao and he both kept memoranda of my dealings in case I wanted to prove to Mr. Crawford that I had not made away with any of the bribe-money. Ramrao was with me from the time I came to live in Poona till the end of 1887. Chitambarrao got him the place of Jath State Vakil somehow. Parvatikar, who also lived with me, and whom I got made first a clerk in the Commissioner's office, and then political clerk at Bijapur, was not engaged in any agency business. He was a poor man, no relations of mine, but I helped him on. He sometimes took messages for me to Yadavrao or Vishn Patwardham about office matters. Narsingrao Sheshgir was appointed through me to the Commissioner's office in 1887.

Appasaheb Kayagaonkar, mentioned above in connection with Ramchandra Pandit, did not usually bring me money in his cases. He brought me the cases, and I assisted him in preparing the petitions. He paid me Rs. 1,000 in the case of the Raja of Pratappur, a place in the Taloda Taluka. In a kulkarni's case from Khandesh Appasaheb paid Mr. Crawford direct. I had then ceased to go to Mr. Crawford owing to the inquiries I had heard of. I told Appasaheb to keep such money as he could get as he was in pecuniary difficulties. Ramchandra Datar was an agent for watan cases. I used to see him at Mr. Crawford's bungalow, but I only had to deal with him in a case from Rui, in which he took the opposite side to that which I had taken. His side eventually gained the day. I am not aware of his raising loans for Mr. Crawford. He does not seem to be a man of that class, but Mr. Crawford had some respect for him, and allowed him to travel with him in the districts. Barjorji Pochaji was merely a money agent for Mr. Crawford. He used to receive sums of money and pay them to the creditors. He used also to raise loans. His brother also lent Mr. Crawford some money. Barjorji never, as far as I know, interfered in official matters. The Parsees always flattered Mr. Crawford. In May or June last Mr. Crawford had gone to Bombay from Poona, and in the course of conversation immediately after his return he inquired of me what was going on in Poona, and told me that he heard in Bombay from Mr. Kohiyar that detectives were after me like Saitans. Raste did a good deal of business in the Kolaba District when Mr. Crawford was in the Southern Division. I know nothing about the Angadya case. K. V. Raste is a simple sort of man, and Mr. Crawford did not think he was safe. He got into bad hands, namely, those of B. G. Sathe and the like. Dada Ashtekar, after he ceased to be chief agent in the Southern Division, had no direct dealings with Mr. Crawford, but used to deal with Spiers. The latter was latterly chiefly used in introducing people to Mr. Crawford, not in direct agency. But he was very intimate with B. G. Sathe, and used to speak with him about watan and other cases of the like sort. His business was, however, limited. Anantbhat Palande and Kazi Abbas were the chief agents for watan cases. In the Southern Division Bhimaji Gururao, who had paid for his own appointment, became a sub-agent till he kept for himself some money sent by Mr. Crawford to be distributed to some clamorous applicants whom he had disappointed after taking the bribes from them. After this Mr. Crawford lost confidence in him. K. C. Dhole's connection as agent with Mr. Crawford ceased about 1883, when Ashtekar reported unfavourably about him. Ayanganda, already mentioned as patil of Ilkal, held in the Southern Division a position like that of Deshmukh in the Central, with regard to me; only that Ayangauda dealt with watandars, whilst, Deshmukh negotiated with Government officers Atmarampant was my banker as well as sub-agent for certain cases. Since I came up to live in Poona in July or August 1886 up to the day of my arrest I was Mr. Crawford's principal agent as regards appointments, transfers, and promotions of Mamlatdars and Government servants generally.

HANMANTRAO'S EXCUSE.

Seeing that Mr. Crawford's corruption had been going on for many years, and that it was notorious, I, as well as natives generally, supposed that European officers winked at it, and that even some of such officers who were the Commissioner's subordinates, were unwilling to incur his displeasure by being too inquisitive. Native society heard that rumours had reached Government, and they saw that no enquiries followed, and that even, as I understand in the case of Mr. Wiltshire, officers were made to apologise. This I say in extenuation of my own misdeeds, and not as any reflection on Government.

(*To be continued.*)

## BURMA.

MURDER OF A TELEGRAPH SERVANT.—We hear from Thayetmyo, says the *Rangoon Times*, that a Telegraph servant who had been out inspecting the wire between Yenawa and Linge was murdered a few miles from Yenawa. A Burman cartman who found the body brought it in. The body bore the marks of two gunshot wounds in the chest, and numerous dah cuts on various parts of the body; the lower part of the body was burnt almost to a cinder. A dacoit is supposed to be responsible for this; but nothing certain can be said as the police seem to know nothing about the matter, but it is hoped that strenuous efforts will be made to get to the bottom of the affair.

CHOLERA AT THAYETMYO.—The town of Thayetmyo has been placed out of bounds by the military authorities, owing to the outbreak of cholera, which has again become prevalent notwithstanding the many smart showers of rain that have fallen. The weather, however, at present is very close, and the rains have quite suddenly abated.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE Coroner's Jury at Armagh has been at any rate comprehensive. It has returned a verdict of manslaughter against no less than six persons—including the locomotive superintendent, the officer in charge of the train, the driver, and the guards. Whether these persons are guilty or innocent, it is at least desirable that they should stand their trial. The most lamentable English railway accident of recent years was caused, it is almost certain, by gross carelessness somewhere. It remains to be seen whether this "culpable negligence" was really due to the officials who detached the loaded carriages on the incline or those who provided the train with an engine too weak to haul it over the gradient; or, again, whether we must look higher up and find the real criminals in those who omitted to supply the best and most effective automatic brakes. In the last case we may almost despair of reaching the offenders—until an Act is passed rendering it penal on the part of railway directors to authorize any passenger train to run which is not equipped with these indispensable safeguards.

## MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE AND THE PARSEES.

THE publication of Mr. Ommaney's Note on the Crawford Case has created as much or perhaps more sensation here than in England. The Note has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, and it is no use discussing whether it was prudent or otherwise to do so. As the chief officer appointed to inquire into the case, the Inspector-General of Police is a great authority on the facts of the case, and his statements and opinions, bristling as they do with names and figures, have naturally created a sensation here as elsewhere. The public—and the English public in particular—are thus allowed for the first time to peep behind the scenes, and we are not in the least astonished to find that it should have created such a great stir amongst them. But we do not think that we can say the same about our Parsee friends. It is a fact too notorious, at least amongst natives, that the corrupt influence of Mr. Crawford reached far and wide, and that no races, be they Brahmans, Parbhus, Shenavis, Mahrattas, Musalmans, or Parsees, escaped the delicate attention of the Commissioner. He was a market open for all, and men of all classes and creeds. More or less convinced that it was hopeless to oppose or expose the Commissioner, people freely dealt with him. The scruples of conscience, if any, were soon got over, either by the agreeable manners of the arch offender, or by the good service he did in return, or by the philosophic observation that such was the order of the day. We might even go further and say that the rumours of corruption sometimes even reached the ears of high Government officials. But somehow or other things were allowed to take their own course until circumstances forced the matter upon the attention of Government. The unanimity with which everybody took advantage of this corrupt system was, however, broken the moment the inquiry was commenced, and everybody concerned was asked to say what he knew. The Parsees might have been more obstinate in their resolve than the Brahmins; but the real fact is all the same. It can, we believe, hardly be denied that there was a party which put in every obstruction in the way of the prosecution, and that party included Parsees as well as Brahmins. The Note of Mr. Ommaney is not before us and we cannot say how far the statement that "every Parsee from Sir Jamsetji to Mr. Merwanji was either a passive or active obstructionist" is substantiated by facts. But the public impression which we have alluded to above and the opportunities which Mr. Ommaney had to form a judgment in this matter lead us to suppose that the Inspector-General would not make a quite unauthorised statement. We can well understand the indictation of the Parsee community when it is given out publicly for the first time that they have no claims to superior morality. But we ask our Parsee friends to wait till they hear all that Mr. Ommaney has to say—his facts as well as his opinions,—for he must have surely given both in his Note. There will then be time to send protests and do whatever they may think proper. Till then it would be simply puerile to heap all sort of abuse on Mr. Ommaney. We hope the leaders of the Parsee community will well consider their position before they move in the direction which some of their young and hot-headed co-religionists want them to move. General denunciation now could only mean lameness of cause. Let our friends keep their breath to have their revenge on Mr. Ommaney when his facts are before them by contradicting them and thus confuting him.—*Mahratta.*

There was no desire on the part of the community to screen Mr. Crawford, and, to our knowledge, none of the Parsee newspapers had said anything that might have tended to frustrate the ends of justice. It is marvellous that such a sorry specimen of petulance and ill-humour should have been allowed by Government to see the light. It would have been a mercy to Mr. Ommaney himself, if his outburst of spleen and vexation had been quietly buried in the archives of official documents, there to rust and be forgotten. The Parsees have no claim to superior morality, says the irate official. We do not know what bearing this remark has on the subject. It is no business of ours to make odious comparisons, although they may be quite true. But we may only say this, that the community looks with satisfaction on the fact that not a single Parsee employed in the revenue service in Mr. Crawford's division, had to undergo the shame and humiliation of confessing to the guilt of having corrupted his superior officer. If those who were in charge of the prosecution had had strong grounds for suspecting any one of them, they would have succeeded in compelling him, from motives of personal safety, as other informers had been compelled, to confess that he had given a bribe to Mr. Crawford. Mr Ommaney seems to complain with much bitterness of feeling that the Parsee community "actively sympathized" with the accused. We have yet to know what shape was taken by their active sympathy, or, rather, what Mr. Ommaney means when he talks of such sympathy. With every desire to see justice done to the accused, there was, no doubt, sympathy for him. But really it was no crime to feel compassion for the fall of one in Mr. Crawford's position, although he was himself the author of his own misfortune. It was only human to entertain for the accused a feeling of pity which was not confined to Parsees alone, but was shared by Hindoos and Mahomedans, and in a far greater degree by Europeans. If Mr. Ommaney regarded such sympathy as obstruction, then surely Europeans were by far the greatest obstructionists. Nay, some of their most influential organs adopted a tone and a line of conduct which we, as well as other Parsee newspapers, have not failed to condemn. If Mr. Ommaney considers that it was a sin to have felt compassion for the accused, then he must know that it was shared by the Commission, and by the Advocate-General himself, whose very touching peroration at the close of his reply, on the whole case, visibly affected the President (we are so assured by an eye-witness), as indeed it affected everybody else in court, except, perhaps, Mr. Ommaney and such others as might claim to be more or less than human. Grant, for a moment, that a few Parsees did "dirty work" in connection with the Crawford case, does that justify a libel against the whole community? It is a policeman's instinct to drive home guilt to a man against whom he is set to make enquiries and collect information. He becomes eager, as he warms to his work, like a bloodhound for his prey, and anything that tends to thwart his wishes vexes and annoys him. Without imputing to Mr. Ommaney any base motive, one can understand his vexation and annoyance at his inability to find a Parsee witness to support the prosecution. But that should not have thrown him into a frenzy of excitement, and led him to make a scurrilous and baseless attack upon an entire community. His paper convicts him of a total absence of judgment and of a calm judicial faculty; and if Mr. Ommaney is grieved to find that the case for the prosecution was not judged by the Commission strong enough to convince them of Mr. Crawford's guilt, it is possible that the failure was partly due to the absence of those necessary qualities in the person who was entrusted with the management of such a case of immense public importance. Had the outburst of passion and unreason been displayed by Mr. Ommaney as a disappointed individual, it would have been regarded with silent contempt. But as he has translated his views into an official document, we think the Parsee community has a right to demand satisfaction.—*Rast Goftar.*

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—No native community in this presidency could, we believe, be charged with showing any improper partiality for Mr. Crawford, or a desire to obstruct the enquiry. A few individuals here and there put the obligations of friendship on a higher footing than public duty, but the faults of the individuals ought not to reflect any discredit on the communities to which they belong. The reflections on the Sarvajanik Sabha are also wholly undeserved. It is wrong to suggest that the Sabha, as a body, sympathised or assisted Mr. Crawford, because one of its officers did so. That the individual officer by no means represented the Sabha in that case is amply proved by the subsequent resignation by that genleman of his office. Mr. Ommaney's mention of names and his indiscriminate charges against whole communities are very unfortunate. They are causing a ferment, and will lead to a public protest, unless the local Government in some manner disowns them and testifies its confidence in the communities aspersed. Let us hope this new storm will pass away without leaving any unpleasant effects behind.

THE DECCAN HERALD'S DISCLAIMER.

Messrs. Sorabjee Jehangier and Sons, proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, address their editor as follows:—

Sir,—The high official position of Mr. Ommaney and the fact that his Note on the Crawford Case, which has been lately published, has the assent of the Government of Bombay, who forwarded it to England, render it necessary for us to correct an inaccuracy of statement which conveys an unjust and erroneous impression relative to our duties as proprietors of a public newspaper. The statement that we were engaged "in dirty work" is susceptible of being construed into a reflection upon our motives, as if we intended to create an unfair bias in favour of Mr. Crawford and against the Government. Adopting a neutral course, which we consistently followed, it never occurred to us that any such construction was possible, and it certainly was never intended; for it was to report the proceedings in detail that we attended the Commissioner's Court, and beyond that we had no interest in the matter. If the press has any province at all, it is surely to report such proceedings accurately, and it has never been suggested that the details published daily in the *Deccan Herald* were not strictly truthful. It has therefore surprised us not a little that any one in Mr. Ommaney's position should have made an allusion to us in a public document, which is capable of an interpretation most damaging to our character. The Note states that Mr. Merwanjee, the pleader, and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* worked hand in glove for Mr. Crawford in whose defence, the Note further alleges, much dirty work was done. Now we are really anxious to put ourselves right with the public in this matter, and as to the first part of this astonishing charge we may mention what everybody knows that the inquiry was held in Poona, and the *Deccan Herald* being a local newspaper, its duty was to attend, report, and publish the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry. Beyond taking down the evidence *verbatim* and publishing the same and the proceedings from day to day, the *Deccan Herald* did not mix itself up with any agitation or movement for or against Mr. Crawford, in which the public might have been interested. Will Mr. Ommaney point out a line in the newspaper which would lead one to the conclusion that it was working in defence of Mr. Crawford, and will he be good enough to produce a single instance of either active or passive interference on the part of the *Deccan Herald* proprietors?

Again as to the proprietors working hand in glove with Mr. Merwanjee for Mr. Crawford the idea is preposterous, for the simple reason that Mr. Merwanjee was not engaged in the case, nor had he any concern whatever in it, and whenever he was present at the inquiry he was merely on the footing of one of the public drawn there by the novelty of the proceedings.

If by "dirty work" is meant that evidence was suborned for the prosecution or created for the defence it is absolutely false, and therefore, any information Mr. Ommanney may have received on this point must, necessarily, be false also.

We have a right to ask Mr. Ommaney to produce an instance in which the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* have been guilty of active or passive obstruction, or interference in any way, with the Crawford inquiry, and also any evidence of the "dirty work" he has charged us with doing. He can have no facts to justify such an allegation which is simply founded on a myth. Nothing but a sense of fairness induces us to trouble you with these lines.

## THE ARMAGH RAILWAY DISASTER.

THE coroner's inquest was concluded on Friday night, 22nd ult., and the jury found that James C. Park, engineer, was guilty of culpable negligence in not having used proper supervision in the selection of the engine; William Fenton, guilty of culpable negligence in selecting the engine; James Elliott, guilty of culpable negligence in having ordered part of the train to be uncoupled without having ascertained that the rear part of the train was secure; Thomas Kenny, guilty of culpable negligence in not having applied the brake properly; T. M'Grath, guilty of culpable negligence in discharge of duty; William Moorhead, culpable negligence in discharge of duty. The coroner said it was a verdict of manslaughter, and in reply to an application said he required substantial bail for Elliott and Kenny. Park was also admitted to bail himself in £200.

At Armagh, on Monday, James Elliott, conductor of the excursion train, Thomas M'Grath, engine-driver, and William Moorhead, fireman, were charged with causing the death of passengers by negligence. Mr. Thomas Cowan, traffic manager, stated that Elliott was appointed by him to take charge of the train from Armagh to Warrenpoint. The other prisoners, with Henry Parkinson, fireman, and Thomas Kenny, the guard, were with Elliott, but he had no control as to the speed or the management of the engine. Robert Wilde, draughtsman in the locomotive and carriage department at Dundalk, who witnessed the trials of the excursion engine on Saturday, swore that the engine pulled without much difficulty a load equal to that attached to it on the day of the accident. The brake when applied proved quite capable of holding the carriages. In his opinion the engine was perfectly competent to draw the load up the gradient. Henry Parkinson, the fireman, said the coal used on the engine on the day of the accident was not ordinary steam coal, but Scotch coal. The witness put on coal several times on the way up the incline. It burnt faster than steam coal. The accused were committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of manslaughter, bail being granted.

A telegram from Armagh on Tuesday night says it is now known that the number of injured in the recent railway disaster is over 400, instead of 163, as at first stated. Dr. Gray alone has 102 patients on his list. They are not confined to Armagh, but are to be found in Tynan, Clowes, and other places, eight or nine miles from the city. Up to Tuesday the solicitors to the Great Northern Railway Company, Ireland, had received 350 claims for compensation in connection with the Armagh disaster.

## PROFESSOR VAMBERY AND SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

FROM Muhlbach, Pusterthal, Tyrol, dated June 21, the following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *St. James's Gazette* by Professor Arminius Vambery:—On reading some extracts from Sir Lepel Griffin's paper on India, read before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute on the 18th inst., my heart swells with joy on finding that very able officer saying that "England was as much bound in honour to defend Herat, Maimena, Balkh, or any portion of Afghanistan, against Russia, as she was to defend the Isle of Wight against France." This is precisely the language which ought to be held frequently in your country instead of the low-spirited, pusillanimous, unmanly, and un-English [tone] adopted of late by a certain class of over-cautious politicians. Although a foreigner, I feel ashamed when I think of the novel method of political discussion introduced by the younger generation of English politicians, who have gone so far as to court the Muscovite and to flatter him in all possible ways, hoping to appease his anger and to stop him on his way to India. It is this disastrous method which has brought Russia from Orenburg to the vicinity of Herat. But now we must put an end to it. Let Russia understand that the overwhelming majority of Englishmen are not in the least afraid of her; and that if she ventures to attack Herat, Maimena, or Balkh, she will have to hear language totally different from the remarks made ten years ago by an English Minister with reference to the first-named town. Above all, let Russia understand that the time of empty threats is gone by, and that though occasionally a voice may be raised in the English Press in favour of discussing the feasibility of the partition of Afghanistan and of fixing the Russian boundary on the foot of the Hindoo Koosh, this voice is not the voice of England. Only men who speak like Sir Lepel Griffin are the true interpreters of the English national feeling with regard to the policy to be pursued in the north of India.

## A DEPUTATION FROM CYPRUS.

LORD KNUTSFORD received on the 21st ult. at the Colonial Office four delegates sent by 140,000 Christians of Cyprus, to present a petition to the Queen, praying that taxation in Cyprus may be reduced.

The chief delegate was his Eminence Archbishop Sophronius. As the members of the deputation spoke only Greek, their interview with Lord Knutsford was carried on through the medium of an interpreter. They informed him that the population of Cyprus was 200,000. These had to pay £115,000 in taxes for the administration of affairs, and of this, £70,000 went to payment of the Turkish Tribute. The annual tribute was £93,000, and the English Government paid the remainder. They considered that the taxation was very heavy, and a serious detriment to the people; and that, in fact, they did not think they could go on paying it. When they were under Turkish rule the gross annual taxation was much less than at present, and agriculture was then in a better condition. They wished to establish an agricultural department and bank, and they desired to have removed some of the restrictions on the growth of tobacco.

Lord Knutsford replied that these questions would require due consideration; but it was the desire of the Government to treat the people of Cypr

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Special Commission resumed on Friday, 22nd ult., at the Royal Courts of Justice, Sir James Hannen, president.

EXAMINATION OF DR. KENNY, M.P.

Dr. Kenny, M.P., was examined by Mr. Reid. With regard to the cheque paid to Timothy Horan, of Castleisland, he knew nothing of the circumstances of the transaction. If his signature was attached to the cheque, of course he would not deny it, but he only signed in an administrative manner. On the 24th October 1881 witness was arrested as a suspect. For some period before that, he, at the request of his colleagues, refrained from going to the offices of the League, but signed cheques at his own house. There was at that time an apprehension of a raid on the officers. Some of the books were removed for safety. He had never seen them since. Nor did he know where they were. He imagined that Mr. Egan must have had the bank pass-book.

Dr. Kenny was on Tuesday cross-examined by the Attorney-General. The first part of his cross-examination by the Attorney-General had reference to a speech reported in various papers as having been delivered by Mr. Patrick Egan at Land League meetings in October 1881. Witness denied the accuracy of the reports, and said he was not shaken in his conviction that Mr. Egan was not in Ireland from the time of his departure in the spring of 1881 till his return in August 1882, at the expiration of Mr. Forster's Act.

Do you remember Le Caron ?—I have no recollection of him.

Le Caron was called and shown to the witness.

Did you entertain that man in your house ?—I never let a man with that face into my house. (Laughter.)

Did you not entertain that gentleman at your house ?—I believe it is an absolute invention.

Did you take him to Kilmainham with you ?—I certainly did not.

Did you take him on a jaunting car and point out to him various points of public interest or notoriety ?—I believe it to be a complete invention. I have no recollection of it whatever.

Will you pledge your word that it is ?—I cannot go beyond saying I have not the smallest recollection of it.

Did you introduce him to Mr. Sexton ?—I believe not.

Will you swear you did not ?—I won't swear. I cannot recollect trivial things seven or eight years ago.

You have denied ever having seen Le Caron ?—I have not denied having seen him, but I have no recollection of him. But his existence was known to me. I found his card amongst some old letters I recently tore up.

You have sworn that he never was in your company ?—No; I have sworn that he never did dine with me.

The Attorney-General: You said you would not let a man with such a face as that into your house ?

Mr Reid: Did he use that expression ?

The President: I understood him to say so, and I thought it was not called for.

The Attorney-General: What did you mean by that ?

The Witness: I think the face speaks for itself.

As what ?—As one I would not select as a friend.

Why ?—Because it is as false a face as man ever wore. (Laughter, in which Le Ceron joined.)

Had you anything to do with getting the "no-rent" manifesto out of Kilmainham ?—I had.

How did you manage it ?—I found it in my pocket when I got out.

You don't know who put it there ?—Some one of them in Kilmainham.

Had you anything to do with bringing other documents out of Kilmainham ?—I do not recollect.

You visited the prisoners as medical attendant ?—Those who happened to have been my patients before they went to jail.

Did your man O'Leary, who nursed Boyton when ill, bring out letters ?—He may have done so.

Did you take pride in having invented "the underground post ?"—I did not invent it. I have heard the expression however.

In reply to further questions, the witness said he knew nothing about the League expenditure in 1880 for the sustenance and defence of prisoners, and could not suggest from whom information could be got. Next asked about transactions in 1881, he said that though he was treasurer, he allowed the second and assistant secretaries to do the work, and could give no information about the entries in the books, except his suppositions.

It being pointed out to him that the bank books showed bank payments of £248,824, whereas the League books produced only dealt with £131,318, leaving payments of £117,506 unaccounted for, the witness said he was not aware of this, and could give no information about it. Being asked what amount of books were removed from the Land League offices before the suppression, he said there was a considerable amount of waste paper, but it was absurd to say there was 17 cwt. of papers taken away. Being asked if he knew anything about the removal of the books, he said he knew only that they were removed, and he believed by Mr. Phillips, who was thereby able to steal some of them, Mr. Burton, Mr. Clifford, and Mr. Doris.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SEXTON, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., was next called, and, examined by Mr. Reid, said he had spoken at hundreds of public meetings in Ireland, and he had never ceased to condemn outrage, and the infliction even of hardship. At Wednesday's sitting, Mr. Sexton, M.P., again entered the witness-box, and was cross-examined by the Attorney-General. After a lengthy cross-questioning in regard to the person by whom he had been asked to join the Fenian Brotherhood about 1878 or 1879 (whose name witness declined to disclose), in answer to further questions, he said boycotting first arose in Ireland locally, and then, subject to certain limitations and definitions, it was recommended by public speeches. It never formed a part of the law of the Land League, although it was recommended in speeches.

Witness, continuing, said that he was aware the *Irish World* frequently contained instructions to skirmishers. He did not approve of these instructions. He knew there was an extreme physical force party in 1884. There had always been an extreme party in America. He did not know whether Rafferty's "commandments" were approved by the League. He had no positive acquaintance with the extreme American party beyond what he read in the newspapers. He knew that the League had drawn large supplies from the extreme party in America, but not as a party. The money came from individuals. He was released from prison in November 1881. In the month of December he wrote one or two articles in *United Ireland*, but had nothing to do with the editorial part of the paper. He was in Paris in the early part of 1882, principally for the sake of his health. He met Patrick Egan there.

EXAMINATION OF MR. T. HARRINGTON.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was next examined. He said he established the *Kerry Sentinel* in 1870. There was great distress in 1879, and he wrote articles weekly asking the landlords to follow the example of English landlords and grant reductions. These appeared to have very little effect. In October 1880 he assisted in establishing the Land League in Kerry. He had been referred to in the evidence of the informer Thomas Connell, but he never saw the man before he came into Court. The League never countenanced crime.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy.—The witness said that up to 1880 crime was not so common as since, although it was not previously an Acadia. There was an increase of crime in 1881 and 1882.

Mr. Harrington, in the course of further cross-examination, said that whenever the Land League was mentioned in reference to an outrage the Grand Jury gave excessive damages. If he and Mr Murphy had lived in the district he, too, would have objected to being obliged to pay rates for these claims.

The President said he must not make these personal observations to counsel.

Mr. Harrington: I claim my right.

Mr. Justice Smith pointed out that Mr. Harrington had no right as counsel to make these remarks to counsel.

Mr. Harrington: I claim no right as counsel, but as a witness.

The President: You have no right to make personal observations, and as counsel you know that well.

Mr. Harrington: I know how to conduct myself as counsel, my Lord, and shall do so.

In continued cross-examination, witness said he did not believe he received in 1882 a letter from one Mortimer O'Sheehan, of Brosna, County Kerry, saying half-a-dozen threatening notices would do good, as the land shark was about. If either his brother or himself received it, it would have been put into the waste-paper basket. At any rate, it was not acted upon. If he said at his brother's trial, eight years ago, that he received the letter it was probably correct. He knew now that the letter was seized at the *Kerry Sentinel* office when the Government raid was made in 1883.

Mr. Murphy read the evidence taken at the trial, from which it appeared that witness said he did not believe O'Sheehan wrote the letter, and that it was marked private and confidential, and put on one side.

Witness was next re-examined as to certain amounts received by the Land League at Tralee in 1880 from the central branch; but he disclaimed any accurate knowledge of them, repeating that he had not seen anything of the books since he was put in prison.

Witness here asked permission to say there was no foundation for the suggestion made by the Attorney-General at an early stage of the inquiry that he had interfered with a witness during the interval between the examination-in-chief and the cross-examination. He had never seen the man in his life, and the Attorney-General should withdraw his statement.

EXAMINATION OF PRIESTS.

On Thursday morning Father Hewson was the first witness called. He said the National League was established in his district in October 1885, and was suppressed in November 1887. Land-grabbing was known in his district long before the League was started, although not by that name. It was called by the Irish name, "saintaugh," which signified one of the seven deadly sins, viz., covetousness.

Father Kelly was the next witness examined by Mr. Arthur H. Russell. Witness knew a man named Brown who was a land-grabber. Also knew a man named Sogan, who was fired at. Had heard of the Crossmalina conspiracy cases, and from the result of his inquiries, none of the men charged were members of the Land League. As a rule, the shopkeepers in Crossmalina did not join the League.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—Brown complained to witness that some boys jeered at him, but he declined to interfere, because he was not on good terms with him. The reason Brown became unpopular was that he took the land formerly occupied by a man named Carbine.

The Attorney-General: But, had not Carbine gone to America before Brown took the land ? Witness: —Yes.

What wrong, then, had Brown done in taking the land ?—Keeping up a fictitious price on the land.

Then was not Brown shot ?—Yes.

And did you, a minister of religion, denounce the outrage ?—I have no recollection of any resolution being passed condemning outrage. I knew a man named Joseph Hogan, and heard that his house was fired into in 1881. I don't know that Hogan had done anything wrong. It did not come to my knowledge that he had refused to join the League. I may have heard it, but I do not recollect it. Joseph Hogan was somewhat eccentric. The outrage probably arose from secret societies.

The Attorney-General: What secret societies ?—Witness: Fenians.

Do you suggest the Fenians shot Joseph Hogan because he was eccentric ?—(Laughter.)—I don't suggest that.

Did you say one word from the altar about this outrage ?—It did not occur in my parish, but Father Costello did.

Are you not aware that he was shot again ?—A shot was fired into his house, and Father Costello denounced it.

Do you suggest that the second outrage was the work of secret societies ?—Most certainly.

Did you hear of any threatening notice being sent to T. Hogans ?—I heard of it a long time after.

Did you hear of the boycotting of William Hagan ?—A long time after. I cannot explain why he was boycotted. It was possible through trade jealousies.

A number of other witnesses were called, but nothing very striking occurred. The Court shortly thereafter adjourned.

On Friday, 28th ult., Mr. Thomas Harrington, a sub-editor on the *Freeman's Journal*, stated, in answer to Mr. R. Reid, that he was, up to 1880, a reporter on the *Cork Herald*, and attended a large number of Land League meetings in Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. He also attended meetings in 1881 and 1882 for the *Freeman's Journal*. At these meetings he constantly heard references to outrages, which were denounced in strong terms. He produced a dozen or more instances, the reports of which Mr. Reid proceeded to read. The witness admitted that the reports were a mere summary, and that he was not present at all the meetings where the speeches were reported, although they appeared in the newspaper which he represented.

Mr. Reid having read newspaper extracts from a number of slips in condemnation of outrage.

Sir H. James called attention to the fact that he had only been able to check two of them by reference to the newspaper itself. Counsel had read one speech as "We have nothing to do with outrage, and we have over and over again condemned the outrages; they are wrong in a moral sense." The real extract was, "We have nothing at all to do with the outrage, and have over and over again condemned it. We have nothing to do with outrages which get people arrested, and besides they are wrong in a moral sense."

Mr. Reid admitted that any omissions were most improper and contrary to the instructions he gave, and were to be condemned. However, in this case he thought the sense was substantially the same.

Cross-examined by Sir H. James, the witness said that at a certain dinner Mr. Biggar was not heard clearly. Mr. Parnell, however, was heard and reported to the extent of two-and-a-half columns. Another reporter "took" Mr. Biggar, and the witness accounted for the meagre report by remarking that the receptive faculty was not so keen after dinner. He did not believe that Mr. Biggar said if "constitutional means failed he thought Ireland could produce another Hartmann as well as Russia." He admitted that though those words appeared in the paper he represented no one had ever corrected it.

Martin Fitzpatrick, poor law guardian of Robeen, said he had been treasurer of the local branch of the League. Before 1879 there were outrages in his locality. In 1877 there was a "burning," in 1872 a man was shot, and there was a burning of hay, but not on an evicted farm. Outrages were denounced by the League.

WELL, NO.

Sir H. James: Were you ever a Fenian ?

The witness: Well, no; I was never a Fenian. Some youngster did appoint me treasurer of an arms fund in 1880, but I never received a penny. The witness added that he told them it was folly. There were 30 or 40 of them—farmers' sons—who met after mass. Although the parish was small, and he had been there 18 years, he did not know the names of the "better half" of them.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P. for South Mayo, was examined by Mr. Reid. He said he had been a Fenian, and had been sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. He was sent to prison for two years for high treason. In 1874 his connection with the Fenians ceased, and until 1885 he took no part in Irish political life.

By Sir H. James: He took as active a part as he could in the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and was found with arms in his possession.

Dr. Comins, M.P., stated that he had been a member of the Land League, and was a member of the National League. In cross-examination, he said he was surprised to read that F. Byrne admitted a share in the Phœnix Park murders. The League had always denounced outrage.

Mr. Donal Sullivan, M.P., stated that he was never a Fenian. He gave similar evidence to the last witness with regard to the League.

In cross-examination the witness said he had only addressed meetings in his own constituency since he had been in Parliament. At those meetings he had supported the League, but they were not League meetings. He did not think Ribbonism still existed in West Meath. He considered that Parnellism put an end to Ribbonism; but it was not so much the moral influence of Parnellism as the action of the bishops. That was before the Land League came into existence.

Mr. Clancy, M.P., was next called, and was examined by Mr. Reid. He said he was a barrister by profession, but had been from 1880 to 1885 acting editor of the *Nation*, and familiar with Irish politics. He was not sure whether or not he joined the Land League, but he was member of six or seven branches of the National League. He had taken no part in, nor was he in favour of, crime.

Cross-examined.—Witness said he was sub-editor of the *Nation* from 1870 to 1880. He was never connected with the Fenian organisation, and had never attended any of their meetings.

The Court then adjourned.

## THE NEW TREASURY REGULATIONS.

Great anxiety is felt throughout the Civil Service as to the terms of the new Treasury regulations which are shortly to be issued to carry out certain of the recommendations of the Ridley Commission. I understand, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that promotions, transfers, and the filling up of vacancies have for some time past been suspended in anticipation of the coming changes. The new rules will, I am informed, be embodied in an Order in Council which will be submitted to her Majesty on an early day. They are somewhat elaborate, but they contain only a few important changes. Every office is in future to be worked on the seven hours' system, instead of the "ten to four" plan as at present. There will be two divisions of clerks, admitted by different examinations, and these will be graded into classes arranged to suit the various offices. Some changes will be made in the scales of pay, the commencing salaries being reduced and the prospective salaries being raised, and all increments will be annual. The order will not touch the question of pensions, but it will render retirement at sixty-five compulsory.

## THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The first public performances of the tenth annual tournament at Islington on Thursday, the 20th ult., attracted immense audiences, and the general interest in the work of the military was seen to be as great as ever among all classes. The work of the tournament commenced with the heads and posts competition, the work of the day being enlivened by the bands of the Royal Artillery, under Mr. Sims, and the 12th Lancers (Prince of Wales's Own). In the second round two incidents, to which special significance was attached, occurred. Corporal H. S. Dean, of the Middlesex Yeomanry, in cutting the first head, broke his sword clean in half, and immediately such a roar went up as showed that the public had by no means forgotten the tale of the twisting bayonets and cast-iron swords. Notwithstanding this mishap, Corporal Dean accomplished the whole of the feats with the remaining half of his weapon, and the spectators insisted upon his riding round the arena, cheering him as he did so. Immediately afterwards the same accident happened to Sergeant W. Green, Warwick Yeomanry, and again there were derisive shouts and cheers from the spectators, mingled with cries of "Working the old lot off." On Monday evening, the contests and displays were entirely carried out by the regulars. At both afternoon and evening performances there was a very large attendance of the public. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his staff and a number of military gentlemen, was present during the afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief appeared much gratified with the high standard of excellence displayed by the soldiers. In connection with the pretty and highly-popular musical rides, His Royal Highness specially complimented the respective riding masters of the 2nd Life Guards and the 12th Lancers. The physical drill and a new bayonet exercise by the detachment of the 1st Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment also came in for its deserved meed of praise. The duke heartily applauded the performance, calling out, "Well done, Forty-eighth," the old regimental number. Heads and posts, lemon-cutting, and tilting at the ring followed, and gave the occasion for the display of some fine swordsmanship and smart handling of the lance. The tent-pegging, which came next, was rather disappointing, the superiority over the auxiliaries' (yeomanry) performance of the same feat not being particularly well marked. In the evening every available inch of space was crowded with spectators. The swore *vs.* sword contests evoked again and again loud applause as the combatants showed how swiftly and deftly they could ply their weapons. In sword *vs.* lance Sergeant-Major Dobson, of the 12th Lancers, with the sabre, easily and brilliantly defeated his opponent. Sword (mounted) *vs.* bayonet (on foot) proved, as heretofore, full of interest and surprises. In the first ties, Sergeant Aherne, R. H. A., and Sergeant-Major Aston, 9th Lancers, handled the bayonet so well as to secure the honours without much difficulty. This week the 19th Hussars give their cavlary display, their first performance having been given on Monday. It has lost none of its former dashing and attractive features. The general idea governing the movement is that of a cavalry outpost affair. The trotting and galloping by the horse and field batteries of the Royal Artillery were magnificently executed, as they nearly always are by that fine arm. In the riding and jumping competition there was a want of "go" in some of the chargers, probably due to the fact that the horses were "old soldiers," and knew the fences were only dummy ones after all. There were a few real good nags, however, which took the obstacles kindly and seriously, like first-class hunters. The combined display of all arms, horseback wrestling, and the Balaclava melee concluded the day's programme.

On Tuesday, the bouts of fencing, singlestick, sabre, bayonet, sword *vs.* lance, tent-pegging, heads and posts, &c., were continued among non-commissioned officers and men of the army, from as early as ten o'clock in the morning, so numerous are the entries. The musical rides were by the 12th Lancers and the 2nd Life Guards. A cavalry reconnaissance was made by the 19th Hussars, and then followed trotting and galloping by the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, riding and jumping competitions by the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 11th Hussars, and the 19th Hussars. The combined display by all arms was the closing piece. There were again very large attendances.

Wednesday was officers' day, when the programme was carried out with brilliant success, before, perhaps, the biggest "houses" the tournament has ever known. The definite results arrived at during the day were as follows:—Fencing: 1st prize, Lieut. E. J. Tickell, 14th Hussars; 2nd, Capt. E. D. Brown, 14th Hussars; 3rd, Lieut. A. F. H. Fergusson, 2nd Life Guards. Singlestick: 1st prize, Col. W. E. Montgomery, 1st Scots Guards; 2nd, Capt. C. F. H. Davidson, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; 3rd, Lieut. F. A. H. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards. Heads and Posts: 1st prize, Maj. the Earl of Harrington, Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; 2nd, Lieut. F. Shearn, 12th (Royal) Lancers; 3rd, Capt. Wilson Hoare, Royal North Devon Yeomanry. Lemon Cutting: 1st prize, Riding-master W. Pilley, 19th Hussars; 2nd, Capt. E. D. Brown, 14th Hussars. Tilting at the Ring: 1st prize, Riding-master C. H. Burt, 2nd Life Guards; 2nd, Lieut. J. Nicholas, R. H. A.; 3rd, Lieut. H. S. Jeudwine, R. A.; 4th, Lieut. E. J. Tickell, 14th Hussars. Tent-pegging: 1st prize (challenge cup, value 50gs. and silver cup, value £10), Capt. E. D. Brown, 14th Hussars; 2nd (challenge cup, value 50gs., and silver cup, value £5), Capt. G. Gough Todd, 3rd Middlesex A. V.; 3rd, Maj. the Earl of Harrington; 4th, Lieut. E. J. Tickell, 14th Hussars. The Siamese Princes and suite were present.

Corporal H. S. Dean, of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, whose sword snapped in two while he was taking part in the first competition in heads and posts, on Thursday, writes to explain that the blow was quite properly delivered. "Upon examining the post," he says, "we found a distinct cut upon the iron band about an eighth of an inch below the neck. Besides, the edge of the sword is doubled up just below the break, which clearly shows that the cut although a very strong one, was properly delivered." The War Office are evidently alive to being covered with public ridicule, for they sent instructions to have the two broken weapons forwarded to them without delay Of course the swords were sent at once, and a board of officers will sit on or around them.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col H M B Burlton, BSC | Mr W R Shaw, B |
| Lieut-Col G T Skipwith, B | Mr W A Newnham, B |
| Lieut G R Crawford, BSC | Dr J Pollen, B |
| Surg-Major G S A Ranking, MD, B Med Estab | Mr S A Hill, B |
| Mr T O Wilkinson, B Cav | Capt G B Stevens, MSC |
| Mr C S Bayley, B Cav | Lieut C M Eales, MSC |
| Mr A H Hildebrand, CIE, B | Surg D F Dymott, M Med Estab |
| Mr H Clacte, B | Mr C H Mounsey, M Cav |
| Mr H Monro, B | Mr W Vivian, M |
| Mr A G N Bremer, B | |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col C Cunningham, B RE, 1 year's special leave | Surg-Major D R Ross, MD, B Med Estab, 6 mo. furl |
| Major A J Brander, BSC, 2 mo | Mr R H Brereton, B Cav, priv leave commuted to furl on MC, for 7 mo |
| Capt C H Powell, BSC, till Nov 4, 1889 | Mr R G McDonnell, B, 4 mo, SC |
| Capt E D F Bignell, BSC, 6 mo | Mr H J A Bowden, B, 3 mo, SC |
| Lieut C W O'Bryen, BSC, 4 mo | Capt E C Kellie, Bo SC, 3 mo |
| Surg-Major W E Griffiths, B Med Estab, 3 mo | Lieut C M H Merriman, Bo SC, 6 mo |
| Surg-Major W H Cadge, B Med Estab, 3 mo, SC | Lieut C J Mellis, Bo SC, 4 mo |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surg-Major W A Simmonds, B Med Estab | Mr A R Coard, B |
| Mr G L Smith, B Cav | Surg-Major D Eleum, M Med Estab |
| Mr F D Broad, B | Mr J D Grant, M |
| Mr H J Johnston, B | Capt A Pringle, SC, Bo |

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the organising committee of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, was held on Monday at Marlborough House. There were present:—The Prince of Wales (president) in the chair, Sir Lowthian Bell (vice-chairman), the Archbishop of York, Lord Rothschild, Lord Thring, Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Sir Edward C. Guinness, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir James King, Sir G. G. Stokes, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, Sir Frederick Abel, Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. J. P. Currie, Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Mr. J. F. Hutton, Mr. A. W. Gadesden, and Mr. J. Hollams. Sir Frederick Abel, organising secretary, was in attendance. One of the prominent subjects dealt with was the approval of arrangements, which had been matured by a special committee, for the establishment, with the co-operation of University College and King's College, of a school of modern Oriental studies.

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**SALT REGAL** acts as an instant purifier, each draught antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the sa

**SALT REGAL** is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the b and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

**SALT REGAL** taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

**SALT REGAL** prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

**SALT REGAL,** upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

**SALT REGAL** dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

**SALT REGAL** renders harmless Bacteriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

**SALT REGAL** cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

**SALT REGAL** will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

**SALT REGAL** taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

**SALT REGAL** —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

**SALT REGAL** is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

**SALT REGAL** renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. (*See Analysis.*)

### CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

*Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.*
*Liverpool, 13th Feb.* 1888.

*Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,*

*Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.*

*A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,*
*Analyst.*

**SALT REGAL** is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

**SALT REGAL** is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

**SALT REGAL** is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay: BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

*Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.*

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
**THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,**
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**



# PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE **PICKERING'S BLANCO**

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

**It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Bakah streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.**

Sold at: *Calcutta*—Abbott & Co.; Leech, Smith & Co.; H. Clark; J. P. Madan. *Bombay*—Ballantine and Co.; W. Watson & Co. *Madras*—Oakes & Co. *Allahabad*—H. Clark; Paxton & Co. *Mussoorie*—Fitch & Co.; H. Clark. *Meerut*—Spencer & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'Connor. *Ramikhet*—T. H. Parvoin. *Naini Tal*—J. O'Connor. *Moradpore*—J. D. Jackson.

*Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.*

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.



## NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

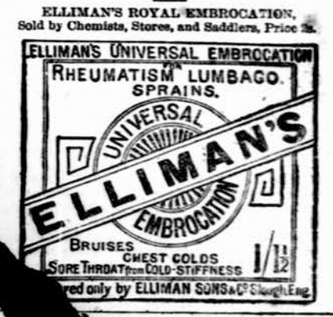
From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

SIRS.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIRS.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 3s.




## H. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

SAFEST DRINK

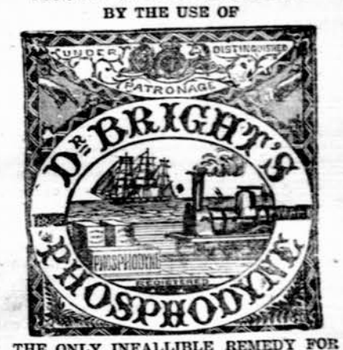
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
should use
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, whether from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

## A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*
BY THE USE OF




THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

**Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne**

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

**Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne**

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

**Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne**

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

*I sold in CASES of 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bath Gate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plumer & Co.; Gillon & Co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# FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

**Rs. 10**

...open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with ..., and push pin to set the hands.

**...Swiss make,** is not to be compar... the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

**The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make**, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

**The Marvel Watch,** at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

*Postage and Packing Free.*

To be had from the well known Manufacturers ...

FAVRE-LEUB... & CO.,
BOM...

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VAUGH... JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

## HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

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# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

APPOINTMENT TO

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

## CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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# G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

## WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co. being Watch Manufacturers at home, and established for the last ten years in India, can supply Watches suitable for this country cheaper than any Trading Company or any other Firm. Our goods differs materially with the ones made for the Bazar Trade and Prices are nearly the same. We are content with small profits all round and give full value for the money invested in the different grades of Watches we have for sale which will suit every purse and fancy, and give complete satisfaction.

Competition being the soul of business, we shall sell at nearly Cost Price the following :—

No. 72.—The Roberts Campaign Watch, Key Wind, small size, ¾ plate, plain movement, 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted enamelled dial, white or zone coloured ... Rs. 7 nett.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 72 *a*.—The same, gilted movement ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 6 | nett. |
| No. 71.—The "Roberts" Campaign Watch, Keyless ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | nett. |
| No. 73.—¾ plate Lever Watch, Compensation Adjusted for variations ... | 12 | 8 | nett |

*The above genuine, good, reliable and Fine Watches have given the greatest satisfaction of any cheap Watches.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 11.—The Leader of Campaign Watches, the best of this class, *wear out 2 or 3 others* ... ... ... .. .. ... | 18 | 12 |
| No. 21.—The Leader of Railway Watches, famous in India ... ... | 20 | 12 |
| No. 4.—Sterling Silver Hunter Keyless Soldiers' Watch, very strong, ¾ plate Lever movement, 6 & 10 ruby holes, Adjusted ... | 32 | 12 & 35 |

*This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 80.—Keyless Hunter Sterling Silver *Ladies' Watch*, highest quality, finest workmanship, strong cases, Adjusted ... ... ... | 28 | 0 & 30 |
| No. 78 & 79.—Keyless Hunter and Half Hunter 18th Gold Ladies' Watches. | 66 | 0 & 70 |

**G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,**
*BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.*

---

# HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hol... which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "...lists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should ... the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, ...nvaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the

... or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states

...pert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

..."PACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

*The Court Circular* of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatics, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

**F. H. BOWDEN.**

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

H. Henry

---

# "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

## GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London**
**CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.**

---

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

---

# GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

*Under instructions from*

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKHANA,

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BENGAL,

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL *in re the Estate*

OF HIS LATE MAJESTY THE KING OF OUDH,

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL & others.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. will SELL, early in AUGUST, by PUBLIC AUCTION at CALCUTTA, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY, comprising:—SPLENDID PEARLS! MAGNIFICENT EMERALDS! RARE DIAMONDS! FINE RUBIES! &c. &c.

*Catalogues in course of Preparation, post-free.*

The Collection is specially suited to the requirements of INDIAN PRINCES and CHIEFS.

Orders to *purchase registered* gratis.

## HAMILTON & CO.,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,

**CALCUTTA.**

---

# PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from

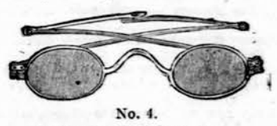
**MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.**

No. 1.
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. Menist's Gold | Rs. | 45 |
| " Silver | " | 25 |
| " Steel | " | 16 |
| Gold, ordinary Pebbles | Rs. | 40 |
| Silver " " | " | 18, & 22 |
| Steel " " | " | 6, 8, & 10 |
| Nickel " " | " | 8 |

No. 8.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ (of various Patterns).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, Dr. Menist's | Rs. | 40 & 45 |
| Silver " | " | 25 |
| Steel " | " | 16 |
| Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted | " | 30 |
| Gold, with ordinary Pebbles | " | 40 |
| Silver " " | " | 20 |
| Steel " " | " | 10 |

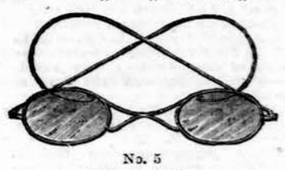


No. 4.
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. Menist's Gold | Rs. | 55 |
| " Silver | " | 28 |
| " Steel | " | 16 |
| Gold, with ordinary Pebbles | " | 45 |
| Silver " " | " | 22 |
| Steel " " | " | 8 & 10 |
| Nickel " " | " | 8 |

No. 10.
GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | Rs. | 60 |
| Silver | " | 30 |
| Steel | " | 6 |
| " Cheaper quality | " | 3 |

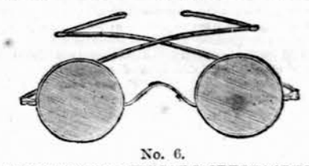


No. 5
RIDING HOOKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, Dr. Menist's | Rs. | 45 |
| Silver " | " | 25 |
| Gold, with ordinary Pebbles | " | 40 |
| Silver " " | " | 22 |
| Steel " " | " | 8 |
| Nickel " " | " | 8 |

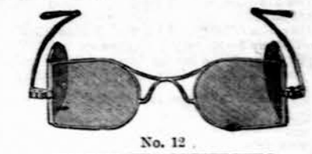
No. 11.
GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS (for Railway Travelling).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses | Rs. | 85 |
| Silver " " | " | 35 |
| Steel, best quality | " | 12 |
| " 2nd " | " | 8 |
| " 3rd " | " | 5 |



No. 6.
SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, Dr. Menist's | Rs. | 60 |
| Silver " " | " | 30 |
| Gold, with ordinary Pebbles | " | 50 |
| Silver " " | " | 25 |
| Steel " " | " | 10 |



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| " Turn pins | " | 50 |
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